IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No: 56,004.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
where all communications must be
Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	11500
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	11500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
13th "	INDIA..... ...	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

31st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA	10,000
21st "	MACEDONIA	9000	....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	391 or 495	891	or 742-8	
" LONDON	617 or 628	940-8 or 792		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham.	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

*The above steamer are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, pr vided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka.....1695	Thurs. 17th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lingá 2185	Friday 18th July	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3412	" 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "
*Palamcotta	3413	" 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 12th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad ..	8000..	....	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4230..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 724†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5990	..	14th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES
B 41.
PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tinling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207. Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

"ROYAL" EDUCATION

Have parents ever considered how beneficial it would be and how they would contribute to a valuable end if they gave as important a place of honour in the domestic home to the TYPEWRITER as is given to the FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and the FAMILY PIANOFORTE? Unlike the piano, the modern typewriter needs no lessons to insure proficiency, proficiency being a matter of practise only; and how easy this practise for both boys and girls when in possession of a Family Typewriting Machine: A child develops early its powers of observation and interest in its surroundings and also keen aptitude for practise in the field of sport; why should not early practise in the use of the typewriter also be encouraged when the fingers can be schooled into that flexibility which is so essential for rapid operation? "Practise makes the master," and "those will excel who practise well," are common sayings; what better opportunity for growing boys and girls than to acquire this skill on the typewritor as soon as they appreciate the doctrine of self-help which is to prepare them for the responsibilities of later life. An experienced educationalist in India has laid stress on the fact that "the present day efficiency is unattainable where modern education is neglected," and that, "tradition handed down from times, widely different from our own, are valid only as inspirations to the efforts which the exigencies of the age incessantly and imperatively demand." The use of the typewriter is not the least important of our modern educational requirements. To effect with rapidity, accuracy and distinctness by typewritten language, the interchange of thoughts or opinions, is in itself an education which cannot be disregarded. To be able to operate on a typewriter has now become a necessity to every man and woman; to the man or woman of means it may be a pastime but a pastime of distinct and serious utility, especially to those who actively engage in social or philanthropic work, which in India calls for many workers and many reports. It is then that the possession of a typewriter may be regarded as indispensable This of course is quite different to the boy or girl who has to work for a living, particularly to the girl who knows that whether she marries or not she should acquire, in addition to other scholastic attainments, a knowledge of typewriting which will be found of inestimable value to her and will enable her to take her place with credit in the ranks of women workers as a clerk, shorthand typist, librarian, in secretarial work, medicine, nursing, etc. in all of which branches a knowledge of the typewriter is of the greatest value.

Become a ROYALIST and send for "ROYAL" Literature with complete description of the various models of ROYAL TYPEWRITERS. "The best built typewriters in the world."

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	
White Rose	150	"	"
Chester	125	"	"
Devoe's	125	"	"
Monkey	125	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE'S COURT AT AHMEDNAGAR.
Suit No. 129 of 1909.

ANTONIO alias LUIS FRANCISCO MASCARENHAS.....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. MANUEL XAVIER MASCARENHAS, residing at Anjuna Chuvar Bardez, Goa.
2. MARIA ISABEL MASCARENHAS, widow of Sant Anna Paul Fernandes, residing at Calangute Parbhuvada Devlabat, Bardez in Goa.
3. AMEER VD. HASSANBHAI, of Camp Nagar, a Butcher.
4. ANNA QUERABINA FLAVIANA TERREIRO, wife of Antonio alias Luis Francisco Mascarenhas residing at Calcutta, occupation House-hold affairs... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 23rd day of June, 1913, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Manuel Xavier Mascarenhas, in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of the Port Trustees of Bombay together with the house No. 2635, standing thereon and situate at Fort Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bearing Assessment A. Ward No. 89, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of Sorabji Noble, on the South by vacant land of the Port Trust, on the West by the Stables of Abdar Rahiman, and on the North by public road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 7th day of August, 1915, lodged in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1913.

H. H. WADIA,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, Bombay Municipality, for the SUPPLY of FURNITURE to Municipal Schools, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1913. The contract will run for two years.

For specifications and other particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office.
Bombay, 8th July, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that SUKKER CHHATTOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on, in or to the said pieces or parcels of land, or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate, at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,140 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 367, Collector's New No. 12406, and New Survey No. 1-2923, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1912 (1), Street No. 908, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, South and East, by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld., and on or towards the West by a public passage ; and,

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,436 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 342, New No. 12388, and New Survey No. 2-2921, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward No. 1918, and Street No. 914 and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on or towards the North, East and West, by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld., and on or towards the South by a public passage.

The above two pieces or parcels of land are now in the possession of the said Vendor.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1913.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND,
WADIA, & Co.
Purchaser Attorneys.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 10 P.M.
COMMENCING FROM TO-NIGHT,
MR. G. STILLWELL PRESENTS

WONG TOY SUN

The Marvellous Chinese Transformist and his full company
IN A

SERIES OF ORIENTAL MYSTERIES.

This will be found to be one of the
Most Remarkable Performances
Ever seen in Bombay.
The Excelsior stage will be converted into a

GORGEOUS CHINESE TEMPLE.

Who is going to win a £5 Note

ON THURSDAY, 17th JULY, between 2 and 2-30 p.m.

WONG TOY SUN

will appear at the

Corner of National Bank.

The person who discovers his identity, and touches him on the shoulder, at the same time holding a copy of the current week's Programme of the Excelsior, or a copy of a Bombay News paper advertising his Performances and says : "you are the Mysterious **WONG TOY SUN**." will receive a present of

Rs. 75.

WONG TOY SUN and his Company present a Programme complete in itself, but in addition there is a
FINE PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Including a Thrilling Story the Scene of which is laid in the
STIRRING NORSEMEN DAYS
SIEGFRIED.
THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE
KAISER
AT BERLIN.
A FINE TOPICAL FILM.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

1½ Hours TO-NIGHT 1½ Hours

Grande Programme.

By the special request of some of our audience our Grande film named.

THE BLACK MASK

in 3 Parts
WILL BE SHOWN
ONE WEEK MORE

also with it Graphic and some Interesting films will be shown.

TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

PRIZE SHOW,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
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MONEY MADE EASILY.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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EVERY EVENING
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SUNDAY
At 6-45 P. M. and 10 P. M.

To meet the high standard of Lyrical Dances the orchestra has now been augmented and will in future be under the direction of a well-known Musical Professor.

THREE NEW DANCES BY
Mlle. ROSHANARA
(a.) SUNRISE.
(b.) MOMENT MUSICALE (Schubert).
(c.) AUTUMN REVELS.
Assisted by
ALEXIS JACKOVLEW.
Mlle. BENZONI
AND
Mlle. DORIN
in excerpts from Faust ballet.
JACKOVLEW TRIO
in their entertaining Hungarian Scena, with a new repertorie of songs.
4 CINEMA SELECTIONS.
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With stirring scenes from the American Civil War.
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A domestic Comedy.
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A case of deception.
4. USES OF DYNAMITE.
A film instructive, interesting and entertaining.

Prices : Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 ; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.

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OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc, thus restoring them to full health.
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A BRILLIANT CINES' MASTERPIECE.
THE SISTERS' ORDEAL
(3,000 Feet—3 Parts.)
A stirring story of the Australian Bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.
FULL SHARE OF COMICS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
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105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell ; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes,no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) From Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co.Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
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Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past **130** years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—At DHUN BUILDINGS, Apollo Bunder, large bright and airy Rooms with Bathrooms attached. E. L. and Fans. Furnished with Board. Every home comforts. Terms very moderate. Apply Box No. 181, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, and POLES, etc., at the Maidania, Cruikshank Road.

Under instructions from the Directors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action, THIS DAY SATURDAY, 12th July at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the abovementioned place.

All the wood on the ground of the Maidania, including Poles, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed from the ground within 2 days from sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title, and Interest of the Insolvent in Vacant pieces of land, at Parsik, in Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cursondas Bhimjee Ved, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest in the undermentioned vacant pieces of lands at Parsik, in Thana, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All those pieces of pahadi and bhati lands, situate at Parsik, near Thana, and bear Survey Nos. as follows:—

Lot Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Goonthas
1	7	1	26½
2	8	1,2	27
3	50	3	3½
4	52	4	14½
5	52	Falni No. 2	5
6	61	Pot No. 1	12½
7	61	Falni No. 1	2½
8	2	2	17
9	64	7	22

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th July, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as chairs, cup-boards, hatstands writing dressing and wash-hand tables teapoys show cases wall brackets phonographs with records iron safes etc., etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Mulla Abdullally :—

1 Vertical Double Ram pump. Size of suction 3in. by 3in.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

The property of Sir N. G. Chandavarker :—

One English steel wheeled rubber-tyred Landeau, one bay waler and harness.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rehimtoola Mulla Abdulally.

1 single cylinder 6 h.p. D'Dion Motor-car second-hand No. 1728.
1-8 h.p. D'Dion Motor-car, No. 52.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT KAMATIPOORA 4TH LANE.

Under instructions from C. A. Chhaya Esq., Vakil, of the mortgagee by Rattonbai, widow of H rmusji Mancherji Chatniwala, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Yenkoobai, widow of Lingoo Rajuna and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1909, the following landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of government land or ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 4th Kamatipoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 39 1-9 square yards and thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3733, New No. 10437, Old Survey No. 3312, and New Survey No. 6040, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1354, and Street No. 4-6, and which is bounded as follows—That is to say 'on or towards the east the property of Rajuna Galoo, on the west, the property of Bai Lingabai, widow of Galoodhan Sett on the north the aforesaid 4th Kamatipoora Lane and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 38, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE AND BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, by order of the underwriters, the following cotton :—

A large quantity of loose and bales of Hubli cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T. at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings:

12 bags dry chillies, booked under Tam Jobba to Colaba, Invoice R. R. 84426 of 16-313, sender Jhumgalal consigned to self.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th July, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
COMMENCING
Saturday, July 19th.
MR. EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
In their novel and unique entertainment
MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY, EXCELLENCE & REFINEMENT.
DON'T MISS THE
MALE QUARLETTE
Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 3 per thousand.) 6 12-16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—DRAUGHTSMAN, for constructional work well up in Steel Roof designing and estimating, to Box No. 191. Care of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

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If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 12-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand"
" If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ayres Barboza—

One lady's gold watch.

One gold diamond ring.

On account and risk of the concerned F. I. T. Nos. 1-14—14 cases Edam, goudas and cream cheeses.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 American brake in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay waler horse, aged, quiet in harness

1 grey Arab horse, 14-3, 5 years, goes well in harness.

AUCTION-SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Walkeshwar Hill, DeLisle Road, Clerk Road, Kandawady and Moji Tangarb at Lanovla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jan Mahomed Rahimtulla and Sachedina Rahimtulla, and pursuant to the powers and provisions for sale contained in the mortgage-deed dated the 13th April, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the 1 8th share and right, title and interest of Mr. Dayanath Krishnanath Khote in the undermentioned immoveable properties.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Walkeshwar Hill without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,026 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey No. 7254 7151, and 7250, with the building standing thereon, and Registered by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 3135, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Liladhur Oodhowji and by the property of Gordhandass Vallubhdass and partly by the passage to the road called the Malabar Point Road, on the north by the property of Ravalbhoy Jalchand, on the west by the property of Canji Chatoor and partly by the property of Jugjiwan Hemji with the one-third of the said passage leading to the Malabar Point Road and which said premises have been for a long time passed in the occupation of the said Raghunath Narayan Khote.

Lot No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenements, messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road in the City of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3450, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos 7253 and 7254, and Street Nos. 142 and 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the Clerk Road, on or towards the south by the property of Khushaba Chopuji,on or towards the east by the said DeLisle Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the late Raghunath Narayen Khote.

Lot No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land with a chawl thereon, situate, lying and being at Clerk Road outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector under New Survey No. 3450, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7428 to 7430, Street Nos. 85-87 and 89, and bounded as follows: —That is to say on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by Clerk Road, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Cow Protection Society.

Lot No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Clerk Road without the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3449, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7392 to 7394 and Street Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 63, and bounded as follows :— That is to say on or towards the north by the property of the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the south by the said Clerk Road, and on or towards the east by the property belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, but now of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo.

Lot No. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3450, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7253 (2) and Street Nos. 142a to 144a, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote, on or towards the south by the property belonging to Kashaba Chappaji, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote and on or towards the west by the property of Rustomji B. Jijibhoy.

Lot No. VI.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage,tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandawady outside the Fort in the Island, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 462 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, and New No. 566, Old Survey No. 495, and New Survey No. 7,500, and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 792 and Street No. 3.

Lot No. VII.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Moji Tangarb, in the Sub-District Mawal, District Poona, forming part of Survey No. 88 in map or plan No. 8, admeasuring about an acre and two gunthas, and bearing Municipal No. B-94 and bounded on the east and on the north by the public road, and on the south by the Poona Road, and on the west by the property of the late Dwarkadass Dharamsy.

For further particular, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc , at the G.I.P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—CONTD.

Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) :—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW facing the Chowpatty and Hughes Road.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang Turkhad, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Saturday, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow, outhouses, kitchen, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chowpatty and Hughes Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 1930 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the Hughes Road, on or towards the east by the property of Lukhmidass Morarji, on or towards the south by the Chowpatty Road and on or towards the west by the property of Messrs. Taraporewalla Brothers, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725 New No. 3277, Old 2 Survey No. 628, and New Survey No. —— 7986

For further particulars and condstions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1913.

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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,385 tons, Captain M. Heckel, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with ballast.

The steamer Miramichi, 2315 tons, Captain I. L. Chisholm, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The French mail steamer Polynesien, 3543 tons, Captain Lalande, will sail to-day for Noumea etc., via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Salamis, 2796 tons, Captain R Rodger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban (26 June) with ballast 1 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3,541 tons, Captain N. Freichs, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg 5th June via Rotterdam and Antwerp with a general cargo and explosives.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Egypt, 15,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 20th June, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and and passenger's.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 10th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—JULY 11

Arcadia.....3514 Barcham.....P and O Co
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symond .....K N & Co
Bombay Maru...3898 Fazawa .....N Y K aisha
Breconian .... 2577 Jones .....K N and Co
City of Bristol ...4345 Henderson ...K N & Co
Dido.....3127 Williams .....J F and Co
Egypt.....4207 Summers .....P and OCo
Hoseinee... 994 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison.....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kirkfield .....2060 Dermody... T M and Co
Marinaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Markgraf.....1325 Tantzen .....AS& Co
Nyanza ..2642 Mcallister.....W and A G & Co
Neumfels...3541 Freichs W and A G and Co
Obra .....352 Renwick .....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ld
Salient.....2419 West Cott .....S Smid & Co
Scindia.....3253 Kaiso .....W and A G & Co
Sildra .....2097 Brown.....The Bombay Co
Shirala.....3100 Beck .....M M and Co
Shewedagon....1994 Creagh....Indo-Burmah &Co
Salamis.....2796 Rodger .....
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co
Islami .....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa	15-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	....	3525	Muller	.....	12-7.... W & A Graham & Co
C & R Bowera	3189	Burns	...	W and A G & Co	
D&E Konig	3176	Coltz	Durban	...	2-7... A S & Co
F Canara	3389	Degge ..	Java	...	M M and Co
G Umtali	....	1626	Clarke	.....	J Finlay and Co
H Taiybee	...2041	Kass	11-7	A M Jeewanjee	
K Mahronda	...4921	Armitrong	.....	London ... 10-7 .. K N and Co	
M Ville-de-Oran	....	3074	Masson	...	J M & Co
N Morocco	2476	Pickering	...	J Finlay & Co	
O Ferrana	...777	Feattier	.....	S Wallace & Co	
P Clan Sinclair	...3291	Smith	..	J Finlay & Co	
Q Bulbie	.....	1613	Fisher	.....	Arab Strs Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 City of Athens...3511 Knaut... Liverpool 12-7...K N and Co
4 Elmmoor...2200 Williamson ...Antwerp ... 13-7...W & A G and Co
5 Ekbatana...869 Kruse .. W & A G & Co
6 Kybfels .....3159 Crisins ...W & A G & Co
8 Shinyo Maru ...3614 Okhuma ...Kobe ... 16-7... N Y Kaisha
9 Delta.....4789 Martin .....P & O Co
10 & 11 Chupra...3954 McFadyn...Atwerp... 16-7...M M & Co
12 & 13 Himalaya ..3700 Evans .....London P & O Co
15 Clan Cumming ..3108 Gourlay ..Marseilles 12-7...J F and Co

H W P D

Courland .....760 Goolam .....Bo S N Co
Mahanadi.....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Poonai.....552 Valliji .....Bo S N Co
Sarasvati .....443 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co

Offside Q

Umta.....3492 Babb.....M M & Co

Offside K

Polynesien.....3343 Lalande .....M M Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Neuenfels ...	Freichs ...	H'burg, June 5
11	Egypt	Summers...	London, „ 20
	Salamis	Rodger ..	Durban, „ 26

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	Circassia	Osborne ...	Liverpool
	Miramichi ..	Chisholm...	Rangoon
	Nipp n	Tarabochia	Trieste, etc
	Schwarzenfels	Keltwich...	Port Said
	Palamcotta ..	Elton	Durban, etc

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Heckel for Calcutta.
„ Polynesien, Lalande for Noumea, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
„ Khosrou for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Culna", left Port Said on the afternoon of the 10th instant. The same Co's steamer "Chakrata", arrived at Suez on the morning of the 10th instant,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

City of Athens s—241 cwts myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co ; 150 cwts gum kodaya, R. Damji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—200 bales sawri cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mahronda s—2,679 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ekbatana s—4,000 cwts wheat, 6,246 cwts castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—390 cwts tin clippings, James V. Da Cunha ; 114 bales cotton, 11,200 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts poppyseed, 4,480 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 970 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros; 4 cwts crushed bones, R. Kaderbhoy 1,50 cwts myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—105 cwts gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy ; 50 cwts shellac, S. Fitz and Co ; 105 cwts turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy ; 3,000 cwts mowra seed, A. blascheck and Co ; 500 tons manganese ore, C. I. Mining Co ; 360 bales cotton, 400 bales cotton fly, Solomon Bros.

Kybfels s—10,000 cwts mowra seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—175 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—50 bales cotton twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales, botton twist, S. J. David and Co.

Delta s—150 cwts gum olibanum, 3 cwts genda horns, 1 cwt sandle wood fins, S. Vazier ; 90 cwts shark fins, R. Dhunji and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 11.

Steamer Polynesian from Marseilles. Agent M. Maritimes—52 cases 2 cask, oil, 62 cases cocoa oil, 3 cases ivorys 35 cases liquor, 1,116 cases brandy, 2 barrels 6 cases wine, 171 cases vermouth, 100 cases gum, 1,407 bags almonds, 13 bags guinea seeds, 5 cases watches, 2 cases perfumary. 3 cases silk and cottons, 2 cases 2 bales cotton goods, 8 bales carpets.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshana N B. Panthaky and others, Raghavaya ; Edgelow.

455-13—Little, Kavashala Dossabhoy Wadia vs Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Juddah.

623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

577-11—Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ld, Haji Janmahomed H, Mahomed and others, Ardeshir ; Jehangir M S.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

1072-10—Payne, Gungabai vs V T Ramji Edgelow.

Long Causes.

1111-12—Payne H. Bhagwandas D Maughermal and another Jamshedji.

1253-12—Bhimji Mowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shroff; Maniklal.

1255-12—Maneklal K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.

125-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.

160-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji

1032-10—Wadia, Harivalabhdas Kashidas, vs Kadayalal, Jeynarayen and others, Subnis

542-11—Payne R D Sethna Rabiabai widow and others Forbes, Payne

968-10—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1075-10—Daptary, The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1123-10—Daphtary The Indian Specie Bank Kilachand Virchand and others Hiralal.

458-13—Ardeshir Aldridge Salmon and Co Haji Rahimtulla Haji Vachha

175-13—Mulji Bhimji Chatraji and Co Javamul Genaji and others Mehta D.

229-13—Dalal Bhaidas Vallabhdas Nagindas Vallabhdas and others Motichand.

229-12—Mirza The Oriental Bank of India Ltd Noormahomed Jina Payne.

1096-12—Daphtary Joshna H Hands Sheriff Bhimji Ardeshir.

O.S. 159-12—Jehangir G B, Simhabai and others Reuben S Pezarker and others, Jehangir G B Shamrao, Patell.

450-13—Khanderao, Hirabai and others, Ardeshir M Unwalla and others, Mulla.

232-13—Nadirsha, Esubai Haji Tarmahomed H Adam, Little.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 10th July to 6 a.m. on the 11th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	2
Total mortality from all causes	...	53

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—June 19, at Sheldon Manor Chippenham, the wife of Capt. F. G. Bailey, Royal Field Art., of a son.

BENNETT—June 20, at Hardwicke Manor Worcester, the wife of Major C. H. Bennett, D.S.O., of a son.

THOMPSON—June 23, at 8 Abingdon Gardens, Kensington, W., the wife of Capt. John Pickering Thompson, 35 the Sind Horse of a son.

WALKER—On 21st June, at Lincoln, the wife of Colonel P. G. Welker, of a son.

WOOLLCOMBE—June 22,at Baird's Farm, Fremington, the wife of Capt. L. D. Wollcombe, Devonshire Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRUIKSHANK—BATTYE—On the 18th June, at St. James's Church, Sussex Gardens, London, by the Rev. E. Grose Hodge Vicar, Jasper W. Cruikshank, Lieutenant Duke of Edinburgh's 3rd Battn. Wiltshire Regiment, to Aileen Marian eldest daughter of Captain C.F. Battye (M), late Indian Staff Corps and Mrs. Battye, of Hartington Mansions, Eastbourne.

CURWEN—OGLE—June 21, Eldred Curwen, of Withdeane Court, Brighton, to Evelyn, daughter of the late General Sir Edmund Ogle, Bart., of San Remo, Italy.

ELPHINSTON—CONGDON—June 18, at St. Mary's Church, Walmer, Thomas George Elphinston, B.A., of the Middle Temple, son of the late John Elphinston, Indian Civil Service, and Mrs. Elphinston, of Glack, Upper Deal, to Gladys Mary, daughter of Col. Congdon, Royal Marine Light Inf., and Mrs. Congdon of Beachlands Walmer.

WALCOT—KELLY—June 19, at St. Mary's Worplesdon, Capt. Basil Walcot, R. E., son of the late H. T. Walcot and Mrs. Walcot, of 8 Kensington Gate, W., to Nora, daughter of J. Richards Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, of Hockley Lands, Worplesdon.

DEATHS.

ADAIR—June 21, at South Leigh, Bath, Nora Agnes, wife of the late Major Wallace Adair. 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, aged 77.

LEACH—June 18, at 6 Wetherby Gardens. S. W., Lieut.-Col. Sir George Archibald Leach, K. C. B., late Royal Engs., aged 93.

SWAYNE—June 21, at Orchard Leigh Paignton, Mary Morris, the wife of Major-Gen. J. D. Swayne, Indian Army, and daughter of the late Sir John and Lady Cormac, of Paris.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

ADDISON—At Glen Head Mussoorie, on the 5th July the wife of J. Addison, I.C.S., of a son,

DEATH.

ASHWORTH—At Coonoor, Madras, on the 3rd July of tuberculosis, Percival Ashworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football : R. G. A.vs. B. A, C., Cooperage, 5-45.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Wealth increases the passion for it, and defiles the character.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. B. E Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day. :—

March .....The Light Horse .....Blon
Overture ...The Golden Lyre .....Herman
Valse.....Love and Life in Holland ..... Joyce
Selection ...The Quaker Girl .....Moockton
Serenade (Piccolo)..The Warbler's .....Perry
Selection ...The Dollar Princess...Fall
Two-Step ...Ill dance till the sun break thro' ..... Joyce

ADDRESS TO THE TURKISH COUNCIL.—H.E. Djaffe Bey, the Turkish Council-General, who is shortly retiring from Bombay, was presented with an address by the Anjuman Ziyal-ul-Islam last night at the Muzzaferabad Hall, Grant-road. The address was in Persian and was presented in a silver casket.

MILL FATALITY.—Gaya Binderi, an operative in the David Sassoon Mills, Gorepdeo, was accidentally caught in the belting and dashed against the machine at which he was at work. His skull was fractured and he was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed. An inquest was held yesterday at the morgue and the jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—A lecture will be given by Dr. L. L. Joshi Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Municipality, under the auspices of this society. The subject will be "Higher Education in America." Mr. H. J. Bhabha, formerly D. P. I, in Mysore has consented to preside. The lecture will be given on Monday next at the St. Xavier's College at 6 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th July. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th July, 1913.

472. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

473. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday's and Friday's at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

474. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

475. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 16th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle.

Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

476. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 13th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

477. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Thursday the 17th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

476. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 7495 Vol. E. Gonsalves.

479. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 14th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. B.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th July 1913.

1 The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifle, all Arms in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters, Council Road at once.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2 There will be a Spoon Competition on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon the 12th instant, commencing from 4-30 p.m.

Distances 200 and 300 Yards.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	12	m	6	10	25	9
			5	46 a	25	10
Sun	13	m	7	33	25	11
			6	51 a	25	2
Mon	14	m	8	50	26	5
			8	4 a	24	10
Tues.....	15	m	9	52	27	
			9	13 a	24	
Wed.....	16	m	10	43	27	
			10	9 a	24	

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	12	m	11	51	20	7
Sun	13	m	0	33	16	11
			1	20 a	21	2
Mon	14	m	1	35	16	9
			2	44 a	21	2
Tues.....	15	m	2	33	16	6
			3	32 a	20	10
Wed.....	16	m	3	24	16	5
			4	46 a	20	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
12 (Saturday)	do	6h. 8m.	do	7h. 19m
13 (Sunday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 19m
14 (Monday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 19m
15 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 9m.	do	7h. 19m
16 (Wednesday)	do	6h. 10m.	do	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 11th. 3h. 7-4m. a.m. ; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 23-1m. p.m.

GROUPE DE L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the formation of the Bombay Groupe del' Alliance Francaise a fete will be held on Monday next at the Salle Francaise.

The annual report of the society states that the membership has reached the total of 151. Since its formation in July 192 it has held 192 meetings.

The Commander-in-Chief, as patron of the United Service Institution of India, has awarded the Macgregor Memorial of 1913 as follows :—Silver medal for officers to Captain Abbay, 27th Light Cavalry; silver medal for soldiers (with gratuity) to Lower Sirdar Khan, 39th Central India Horse; a special silver medal (without gratuity) to Havildar Waratong Myit kyina Battalion, Burma Military Police

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

8th Sunday after Trinity.—13th July, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in G. Hymns 529, 554, 315, 544. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 250, 266, 234. Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion ; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Barton. Alms for the Poor.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore;

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10. BOMBAY, July 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 7-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	83 3-4	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 7-9		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-9	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	58 -4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	4 13-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 7-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans- ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—China buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullions...£37,400,000 Inc. £ 400,000
Public Deposits. £10 700,000 Dec. £ 4,000,000
Other Deposits. £41,100,000 Dec. £ 5,500,000
Gov. Securities...£12 800,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities £30,900,000 Dec. £ 9,800,000
Notes and Gold...£26,200,000 Inc. £ 300,000

The Bank Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady. Fair demand.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·76+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·55+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·48	6·10	6·26
+03	+03	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20	6·16	6 15
+02	+03	+02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·15	6·17	6·18	6·19
+02	+03	+03	+03

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·17, Oct. 11·54.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·17 Oct. 11·54.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·01 Oct. 11·51.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2,100
" Exports to Great Britain...	14,000
" Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton	12·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·12—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·48—04

Advanced early on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 1-2 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 12·01—03
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·51—05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportations	1,000
East Indian Export... ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock ...	11,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	200
Do. Actual Exports ...	.....
Do. Week's Imports ...	2,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	20,000
East Indian	4,000
Total afloat	46,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 38+1-8
Do. Months ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 3-4—1-8
Do. Months of Shipments—Aug.-Sept.
—London—Value.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Austral'an Wheat... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ... 51 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c ex ship ...51 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do Months — ... July-Aug.
Do, Name of Forst.—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47+1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta 45 4 1-2+4 1-2d.
Do. Months— ... July-August.
London—Done—Sellers—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43 3-4+1-2
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £3-17-0—3-0-6
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8+1-2d.
July-Aug.—Buyers—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63+1-2d.
Copper Braziers ... £ 78+1-4
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Westminister," "Portloe."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India(Double bags) ..12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do, Months of Shipment. Oct.-Dec.—
Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
Bungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ... 11 9 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Practically nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 3 1-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 6 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady moderate business.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F
India ... 13 9+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quota-
Month of Shipments ... } tion.
Java Sugar.—Still idle.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 8 1-4—July—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 9 3-4—July—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [July 11th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles	16,500	Busreh	Comptoir National.
Sovns ..			
Rupees ..	4,000		
1 Box		do	Indian Specie Bk
Bullion ..	37,500		
6 Boxes		do	Supt. P & O S N Co.
Bullion...	2,85,500		
Sovns ...	45,000	do	do
148 Bars			
Silver ...	3,00,000	do	Mercantile Bank
17 Boxes			
Bullion...	1,209,600	do	National Bank
Sovns ...	37,500	do	do
479 Bars			
Silver ...	2,75,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	37,676
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	101	1,22,009

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s.-3d. 29-32 T. T., 1s.-3d. 15-16 on Demand and 1s.-4d. 3-16 for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still very little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept
Do. do Francs	...170
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...196
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

No business has been done to-day for the reason reported in our last issue, and in our Share report of to-day.

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower for ready at 26 7-8 and unchanged for forward at 27 1-8 New York was 1-8 down at 58 1-4. The local market opened at 68 7-16 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced 2-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	68	8 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	8 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	77	14 0
1st Settlement March	... "	77	14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	77	14 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 19 lakhs bills and one lakh T.T. at 1s 3d 15-16 and 1s 3d 31-32 respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 21 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 25.20 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 20 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 20th June and comes with the mail of the 27th June brings £210,000 Silver £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills —

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	12,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	7,10,000
Madras ...	... "	2,80,000
Total...	"	2,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 27th June and comes with the mail of the 4th July brings 4360,000 Silver 4150,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	11,90,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,40,000
Madras ...	... "	4,10,000
Total...	"	21,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th July and comes with the mail of the 11th July brings £30,000 Silver, £80,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	11,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	3,00,000
Madras ...	... "	5,30,000
Total...	"	19,80,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	27,07,000
Other Deposits ...	... ..	24,12,000
Sundries	7,02,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	1,65,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	3,55,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	21,25,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,76,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	4,65,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	47,000
Balance with other Banks ...	2,13,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	92,000
Cash ...	.....	22,29,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	26,2 1	20,186	+ 6,045
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 10th July 1913 ...	2,687,976	2,447,392	+240584
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	21,544	12,742	8,802
China ...			
Japan ...	15,837	4, 00	+ 11,737
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	37,411	16,942	+ 20,569
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 10th July 1913 ...			
Europe ...	444,355	348,724	+ 95,631
China ...	39,058	34,100	+ 4,958
Japan ...	203,02*	827,676	+ 72,251
Coast Ports ...	25,73	24,598	+ 1,136
Total...	1,409,176	1,235,100	+174076
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	5,83	530	+ 5,075
China ...			
Japan ...	7,940	3,351	+ 3,589
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 28th June 1913, 17,390 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 5th July 1913—10,029 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	72	273,189	273,174
Central India.	105	96,159	156,023
Barsee and Nagur ...	248	110,961	112,768
Berar ...	250	448,583	538,327
Central Provinces ...	30	228,577	358,389
Total Comras	1,003	1,197,432	1,438,686
Dholleras ...	9,869	277,674	33,827
Broach ...	675	292,610	142,519
Compta and Dharwar ...	6,918	176,193	292,043
Westerns ...	4,979	104,381	
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	108	346,549	125,011
Sengals (Bajputana) ...	2,585	136,523	100,117
Sind ...	.....	118,470	94,592
Persian ...	46	2,660	4,878
American ...	.....	33,339	207,764
Egyptian ...	57	2,351	1,719
Other sorts...	.....	4,737	9,736
Total ...	26,211	3,687,976	2,447,392

a Or 26,902 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 10th July, 1913 ...	2,687,976
	3,087,976
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 10th July, 1913 ...	1,409,176
	1,678,800
Less Afloat	13,475
	1,665,325
Less Estimated mill consumption	905,000
	760,325
Less up-country by rail ...	27,419
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 11th July, 1913.	732,903
Difference since last week ...	— 20,234

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

On Monday last the American markets reopened easier after the holidays, but unfavourable weather reports subsequently caused a steadier feeling and rates improved gradually. High temperatures in Texas and the Atlantic States caused uneasiness, and there has been a fair amount of short covering both in New York and Liverpool. Prices in New York up to yesterday advanced about 20 points in both positions from the lowest point touched during the week. To-day the market is again a little easier. Weather conditions will continue the chief factor in the course of the market and, owing to the nervous state of the market on the question of supplies, adverse news is likely to affect prices more quickly than favourable advices during this and next month. The Liverpool market is closed until Monday morning owing to the King's visit.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug. ...	12·05	12·12	+ ·07
" Oct. ...	11·40	11·48	+ ·08
Spot ...	12·35	12·35	unchgd.
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	12·10	12·00	— ·10
" Oct. ...	11·52	11·51	— ·01
Spot ...	12 5-8	12 1-2	— 1 8
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6·43	6·48	+ ·05
" Sept-Oct.	6·23	6·26	+ ·03
Spot ...	6·74	6·78	+ ·04

The position of the local market for New Crop continues unchanged. Prices fluctuate slightly in sympathy with home advices, but there is still very little business doing as speculators are uncertain regarding the future. In contracts for old crop a small business is reported in fine Khamgaon Akola July, and Westerns for July and August. The tone of the market at the close is quiet.

The market for ready cotton continues dull. Exporters are doing little and local mills are buying quietly for their actual requirements. Stocks are large and holders are, for the most part anxious sellers but buyers are indifferent and prices show a sagging tendency. A sharp advance in the home markets would probably being out buyers, but unless this occurs we are not likely to see any improvement here. What demand there is runs on Bengals, Mathias and Khandeish, and Oomras styles with some enquiry by mills for stapled sorts. Prices are easier on the week.

The weather during the past week has been favourable and crop accounts continue satisfactory. Sowing is almost completed, and where the plants are up they are healthy and flourishing. In parts of the Punjab more rain is received, particularly at Delhi.

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND Co:—"In Carolina and Georgia weather clear and warm. Liverpool market eased a little on straddle selling here buying New York. New York market dull but steady. High temperatures continue in Texas and Oklahoma."

GRUNING AND Co:—"Bears covering before the holidays. Market is closed until Monday morning."

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—"Market steadier owing high temperatures. We think advance will hardly proceed further."

The Market for New Crop closes easier as under. Old Crop rates for forward delivery are also easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	289-30	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	252	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	239-40	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	274	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	264	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	274	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	259	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	284	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	249	do

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the past week, and rates close rather firmer. The following business is reported:—

ANTWERP.—500 tons ready at 14s 6d light seeds, 16s 6d seeds cotton.

LONDON.—About 200 tons ready at 14s to 14-6 light seeds. For December to June about 2,100 tons (308 tons monthly) at 15s light seeds.

HAMBURG:—500 tons relets in ready steamer at 17s 6d seeds cotton.

HULL:—2,000 tons July-August at 14s 6d light seeds. Also about 1,000 tons August at 14s light seeds.

LIVERPOOL MARSEILLES:—1,750 tons (250 tons a month December to June at 15s 6d light seeds, 16s 6d seeds cotton.

THE HANSA LINE: has booked about 20,000 tons December to June as 14s. 6d light seeds, 16s. 6d, seeds cotton.

The following are rates:—

	August		
Antwerp	14s	l. s	16s s. c.
Dunkirk	15s	"	17s "
Hamburg	15s 6d.	1s	17s 6d. "
Liverpool Marseilles	16s	"	16s 6d. "
Havre	14s. 6d.	"	19s "
Genoa	17s. 6d.	"	18s. 6d. "

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat ...	5,332,765	3,554,765
Linseed	2,965,544	3,125,795
Rape, Rai ...	892,344	942,626
Gingelyseed ...	1,053,263	624,782
Poppyseed ...	346,099	242,620
Groundnuts ...	777,430	834,785
Castorseed ...	1,480,116	1,016,043
Rice ...	2,980,604	2,637,386
Myrabollams ...	521,197	751 044
Cottonseed ...	2,669,015	2,396,552
Mowraseed ...	97,779	25,483
Gram ...	637,905	1,046,560
Jowar ...	469,139	673,342
Maize ...	5,938	334,815
Barley ...	156,455	37,724*

* Since 1st July 1912.

LINSEED:—

At the beginning of the week the market was steadier owing to the continued good advices from home, but for a day or two the home markets quieted down and rates here were rather easier. A moderate business has been done in ready seed and for September delivery, but for new crop there is little doing so far. The tone of the market at the close is again steadier owing to firmer markets at home.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 14 6	R.T.
September ...	" 8 11 6	R.T.
April-May. ...	" 9 5 0	"

RAPESEED:—

The market has remained quiet but steady during the week with a small business passing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi Apr.-May	" 8 9 6	R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	" 7 11 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8 6 0	R.T.
" Guzerat	" 8 8 0	R.T.

WHEAT:—

This market has been quiet but steady with little business doing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5 4 0	R.T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5 9 9	"
White Delhi April-May	5 11 6	"

POPPYSEED:—

A moderate business has been done and prices are rather steadier.

We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 11 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

There is little doing but the tone of the market is steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p c.	Rs.	62 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	65 8 0
" Secunderabad	"	63 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	50 0 0

CASTORSEED:—

Quiet but steady. Moderate business.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUT:—

Little doing. Prices steady.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	51 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Business passing at current rates.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7 15 0 B.T.
Aug.-Sept.	"	8 5 0 R T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	2,3211	bales.
Wheat	245,629	cwts.
Linseed	111,039	"
Rapeseed	20,803	"
Gingellyseed ...	5,463	"
Poppyseed	3,349	"
Groundnuts... ...	9,336	"
Castorseed	18,895	"
Rice	35,062	"
Myrabollams... ...	3,973	"
Cottonseed	51,434	"
Mowraseed	32,522	"
Gram	15,073	"
Joowar	1,035	"
Maize	44	
Barley	16,032	"

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has continued steady during the week with a moderate demand for 10s. by China buyers. Other counts have also attracted some attention, and a small line of 16s. was sold at 7 1-2 annas. Spinners are not inclined to make any reduction in rates, and at the moment there is little chance of any great improvement in the demand as the China market is weak.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is no change to report in the Bombay market which continues dull with very little business passing. Manchester has been steady and closes firm with a fair demand.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues dull and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS:—The market remains very quiet with little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is very dull and business is slack.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES:—The home market is unchanged. Here the market is quiet and the demand is poor.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has again gone lower and it has had its effect here. Rupee prices are daily declining and the market is much depressed.

COAL MARKET.

	Ready.	Forward
Heilgat's Anthracite coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17
" Standard coal ...	Nil	Rs. 17

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tons.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdrake Brand ...	150°	per case.
American		Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ...	150°	
American		" 5 13 2
Chester Brand	75°	
Abel A'can		" 5 2 2
Devon's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can		" 5 0 2
Monkey Brand ...	125°	
American		" 4 14 2
Tiger Brand	125°	
American		" 4 14 2
White Camellia		per 2 tins
Brand in tins ...	125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins ...	125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand		per 8 I. gals.
Bulk in two tins ...	125°	" 3 11 0
		per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins...	125°	" 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates.	Delivery charges extra.	
Kerosine Oil "Waverily" per case of two tins ...	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0	
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins ...	4 15 0	
Kerosine Oil "Chanker" per two tins ...	4 5 0	
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 11 0	
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 6	
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 6	
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0	
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 6	
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0	

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

This market was quite inactive during the week and there has been nothing doing the last two days owing to the trouble caused by the police having raised objections to brokers working outside the exchange hall when it has been customary for them to work for the last forty years. This is a dead street where there is not much traffic and brokers have selected a very quiet place in order that others would not be disturbed. However we hope the present police commissioner will follow the example of his predecessors and will allow brokers to continue working as they have hitherto done. It will be a great boon to the Mercantile Community of Bombay.

During this week we have to report very few transactions and rates have kept nearly unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have declined at Rs. 2,657 1-2 to Rs. 1,660 X. D. Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 69 C. D. Indian Specie are unchanged at and about Rs. 65 1-2, Bombay Merchants Bank Shares are steady at Rs. 14, Credit Bank shares have improved at Rs. 13, Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 86. In Press companies there is very little doing and rates are unchanged. In mill companies Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 522 1-2, Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 2,145, Chinas at Rs. 790, Colaba Land and Mill Co. Shares are steady at Rs. 1,495, Crescents are quiet at Rs. 123 3 4, Davids are unchanged at and about at Rs. 540, Fazulbhai's at Rs. 560, Empress are weak at Rs. 142 1-2; Finlays have declined at Rs. 362 1-2; Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 795; Madhawji Dharamsey Mill shares at Rs. 1,460; Maneckji Petits at Rs. 3,160; New Great Eastern at Rs. 245; Phoenix are steady at Rs. 170; Standard have ruled at and about at Rs 1,435; Sun Mills are weak at Rs, 302 1-2; Swans have changed hands at Rs.2 1-2; Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,730; In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 670; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 137; Tapti Valley at Rs. 600; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 133; Central Provinces at Rs. 97; Gujerat Railways at Rs 120; Upper Sind Light Railways at Rs 16; Premium. In Miscellenous Companies Alcocks have declined to Rs. 152; Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 630; The Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 935. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have improved at Rs. 250, and 'Preference Shares at Rs. 272 1-2; Port Cunning and L. I. Company shares have advanced at Rs. 875; The Bombay E. S. and I. Company Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 195 X.D. and Preference shares at Rs. 174; Tata Hydro E. P. Supply; Company Ordinary shares have declined at Rs. 835 and Preference shares at Rs. 695; The Tata I. and S. Company Ordinary shares have declined at Rs. 94, Preferncs shares are unchanged at. Rs. 174, and Deferred shares have declined at Rs 195; Telephones have kept steady at Bombay Rs. 65 1-2. The rest are unchanged

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	2,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	.....	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·35	
Future Cotton at New York August	12·12—5	
Future Cotton at New York October	11·48—4	
Spot closing tone	Steady	
Futures closing tone ...	Steady.	

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early advanced on Spinners said to be bidding freely, later declined on southern selling of futures in the market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug.	12·00—3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·51—5
Future closing tone.— ...	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales	8,000	bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	800	"
Total Sales of surats ...	.....	
Total Day's Imports ...	7,000	
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·55+05	
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·77+6	
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
July-Aug	6·43+3	
Aug.-Sept	6·40+3	
Sept.-Oct	6·23+2	
Oct.-Nov.	6·20+2	
Nov.-Dec.	6 16+3	
Dec.-Jan.	6·15+2	
Jan.-Feb.	6·15+2	
Feb.-Mch.	6 17+3	
Mch.-Apl.	6·18+3	

MANCHESTER, July 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm fair enquiry, but Sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange—Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties, and Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, 10.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	July-Aug.—Ldn. 44 4 1-2 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...	July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 47 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...	July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 42 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...	July—£25-5-0
do "	Sept-Oct.— £24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U.-K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	... ...
Poppyseed Canal ...	July-Aug.—Dunkirk... 64 9
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Firm
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	July-Aug.—Hamburg 47 1 1-2
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 9
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 52
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close,	Firm
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels.	July-Aug.—Hull ... £3-17-6
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.	—London. .....

LONDON, July 10.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi	Sellers.
July-Aug—London...	37

June 13th, 6.55 ; 14th, 6.53 1-2; 16th, 6.58 ; 17th, 6.58 ; 18th, 6.61 ; and to-day at noon 6.56 1-2. Spot Mid American being quoted on June 13th, 6.77 ; 14th, 6.73 ; 16th, 6.75 ; 17th, 6.80 ; 18th, 6.81 ; and to-day 6.77.

Prices all round show a hardening tendency and our market can be considered very firm at the moment. This is not however due to the business at present being done, as although there has been a decided improvement in this respect this week, the turn-over cannot be said to be up to the average. Reasons for the advances are hard to find, but there is no doubt that the situation is at the moment dominated by the speculators at New York, and until the new crop is a little more advanced, fluctuations such as we are experiencing will continue.

The weather reports are rather conflicting and need not be given much attention, although from what can be judged we should say that conditions and progress continue favourable.

The business doneduring the week, seems again to have been well spread over the various markets, and to have been of rather a miscellaneous character—staples for the moment being quiet.

We hear that the dispute between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Native Piece Goods Association, there is nearer settlement and we hope that a satisfactory way will be found out of the difficulty which is preventing new business going through. India generally is quiet, but business on the usual scale can hardly be expected until the monsoon gets further advanced.

Reports from China do not speak very hopefully, and the markets there are all reported as being quiet, with clearances slow. The rumours of trouble by the Koumingtang Party over the quintuple Loan are no doubt affecting business, but there seems to be a feeling that matters will right themselves slowly.

The tentative estimate by Messrs. Neill Bros. of the acres to be cultivated is 3 per cent. above their estimate of last year—which was 36 millions—and is now 37,100,000. It will be July 3rd before the United States official estimate of acreage will be issued, their revised estimate for 1912-13 being 34,766,000.

The "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" annual review of the acreage and condition of the cotton crop planted this year will be published next Saturday, but from an advance copy we find they will report an average increase in acreage of 3.20 per cent. As to maturity they find the crop is somewhat behind an average reason, as although there have not been many floods or damaging frosts, cool weather and lack of moisture delayed seeding and retarded germination in various sections. Cultivation is better than usual, and in many parts efforts are being specially made to increase the yield per acre rather than the area. The condition is satisfactory and fully equal to an average season.

INDIAN NATIONAL ANTHEMS

At the Delhi Durba of 1902, it was noticeable that the Ruling Chiefs of India were received, so far as Musical Honours were concerned, with a "General Salute"; but in 1912, the Government of India called for copies of the airs adopted by Native States for salutes on ceremonial occasions, and these airs were played by British Bands at the reception of their respective Chiefs during the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Those Chiefs who had adopted no ceremonial air or anthem, were received with a "General Salute". It having been ruled that Indian Chiefs should be received with their own "National Anthem," if possible, it occurred to Mr. Burrow, Director of Music, Jammu and Kashmir State to collect and publishthe "National Airs" of the several Ruling Chiefs of India. The proposal was submitted to the Government of India, who kindly permitted Mr. Burrow to address the States direct on the matter. H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has now graciously consented to have his name associated with the scheme as Patron, and has had his own "National Air" composed. This was played at the reception of His Highness by the British Guards of Honour at Delhi. Mr. Burrow is now prepared to arrange for the early publication of "Indian National."

"Anthem," and will be glad to enter into correspondence with those Indian States who desire to have their "National Air" incorporated in the work. The work will be published in sets of books for full Military Bands, in a form that will be found convenient for bands accompanying Guards of Honour, and it will thus be possible for every Indian Chief to have the pleasure of being received with his own "National Air" which is of just as much importance as the Artillery salute accorded to him.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	183
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1660x
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	69 CD
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	175
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	£6
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£387½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, 28th instant :—

NEW MEMBERS.

New Additional Members will, under VII of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Members, make the oath or solemn affirmation before taking their seats.

ELECTIONS.

Election of the Finance Committee.

Questions asked by the honourable members and the answers thereto.

(A list of Questions and Answers is printed separately and laid on the Council Table.)

Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1913-14 ; and dicussion thereon.

BILLS.

1. A Bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909—*First Reading.*

2. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—*Second Reading* (*vide* item No. 1 under Head VII).

3. A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat—*Second Reading* (*vide* item No. 2 under Head VII).

Motions of Amendments of which notice has been given.

Discussions of matters of General public interest.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1913 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1748, dated the 8th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Court of Wards Amendment Law, 1913.

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1757, dated the 9th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Port Trust Amendment Law, 1913.

Letter from the Government of India Legislative Department, No. 1800, dated the 12th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Land Revenue Amendment Law, 1913.

Letter from the Government of India Legislative Department, No. 1823, dated the 15th May 1913—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902.

Report of the committee (on Prisoners Aid Societies), appointed in accordance with the Resolution moved by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., and passed by the Legislative Council on Monday the 17th March 1913.

Report by Mr. L. Robertson regarding Gujarat Talukdars, referred to in the reply to question No. 8 put by the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel at the Legislative Council Meeting held on the 13th March 1913.

Petitions in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat) from.—

Khachar Shela Jetha and other Mulgameti, Girasias, Kathis of the Dhanduka Taluka.

Sardar Mohant Gajarajgarji Ishwargarji of Bhimnath, Taluka Dhanduka.

Chudasma Jalamsangji Bhimjibhai of Gorasu, Taluka Dhanduka.

Karansinghjee Hathibhai Vaghela and 10 other Talukdars of Rethal in Taluka Sanand, District Ahmedabad.

Bai Shri Dhanba Maharana Shri Bhawsingji Mansingji of Kerwada and other Talukdars.

Desai Shri Rayasinhji Keshawbhai.

Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and the Chief of Jasdan.

Mr. Devisingh Raisingh, President of Waghela Association and seven other Talukdars.

Talukdar Samantsingji Jathibhai and another.

Wanta and Barkhala land-holders in the Talukdari Villages of the Dhanduka Taluka.

Barkhala land-holders of the Dhanduka Taluka.

Sardar Sursinhji Dajirajji, Thakore of Utelia.

Chudasma Gajabhai Adesang and from other Talukdars of Bawaliali, Taluka Dhanduka.

Sardar Naharsingji Ishwarsingji, Thakore of Amod.

Talukdar Amra Khusal and seven other Talukdars of Ory and other Talukdars of 87 villages of Ahmedabad District.

Legal Practitioner's Association, Ahmedabad.

Barkhali alienees and of vendees, mortgagees and grantees of lands in Talukdari Villages of Dhanduka Taluka.

Talukdar Jalamsang Ratansang of Jaska, Taluka Dhanduka, District Ahmedabad, and 76 other Talukdars, to the Honourable Members of the Select Committee of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council appointed to consider and report on the Talukdari Bill.

Memorandum from the General Department dated the 30th May 1913 showing the results of the opening of the experimental schools for the education of factory children.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer *Egypt* were :—General Sir James Wilcock, Sir Arnold White, the Hon C. Nair, the Hon. Sir John E. P Wallais, the Hon Mr. T Richmond and Mrs. Richmond, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. Miller. and Mrs. Miller, the Hon Mr. Justice J J Heaton and Mrs. Heaton and the Hon Mr. Justice Ayling.

THE WEATHER.

LARGE DECREASE IN RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

There has been a large decrease in the amount of rainfall. Only a few falls are reported from Central and Northern India with the exception of North Bengal and Assam. A trough of low pressure is now against the hills; and westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the country. The temperature is in excess in the Gangetic plain and East Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Gujarat and West Coast, fairly general in Lower Burma and South-west Hyderabad and local in Bengal and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, South Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Victoria Point and Mergui report one and half inches, Moulmein four Bhamo one, Dibrugarh two, Fezpur, one and a half ; Dhubri four; Cherrapunji. twelve; Jalpaiguri, six, Darjeeling, one; Sirsa, a half, Mount Abu, one, Karachi, a half, Karwar, Mangalore and Nellore one.

Forecast—Extention of rainfall in the central parts of the country and United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived at Bombay this morning, reports normal monsoon.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Egypt, Captain F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Aden reports having experienced fine fresh monsoon.

The Hansa Line steamer Nuennfels, Captain N. Freichs, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hamburg, etc., met with strong south-west monsoon.

The steamer Salamis, Captain R. Rodger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, encountered strong S.W. monsoon to latitude 16 N. thence moderare to port.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	50·76	47 51	50·70
Friday, 11th July.....	0·16	0·35	0·40
Total.....	50·92	50·06	51·10

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m. July 11.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total. 1911	Corrdg Total 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0 62	39·78	21·51	11·94

BOOT FAITJEY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 11th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 14	51 40

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Reports for Western India.

Temperatures.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
85	63	1 4	65 95

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 10th	102·3	85·0	...	...
Jask ...	101·3	87·8	...	...
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	106·3	85·0	...	3·85
Rawalpindi ...	104·9	82·1	...	5·51
Lahore ...	104·9	86·2	...	2·74
Sirsa ...	99·3	76·0	0·57	9·83
Ambala ...	100·5	80·9	...	11·89
Delhi ...	101·0	85·8	...	6·43
Agra ...	101·0	85·5	...	3·40
Mainpuri ...	103·8	86·6	...	4·01
Jhansi ...	100·1	81·5	...	1·20
Cawnpore ...	98·6	86·5	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	102·1	87·5	...	4·94
Jacobabad ...	112·1	84·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	89·5	78·0	0·61	0·67
Ajmer ...	95·6	78·7	0·03	5·69
Jaipur ...	94·2	78·6	0·21	8·54
Kotah ...	98·6	80·6	...	3·56
Bhuj ...	90·0	77·0	0·33	5·53
Dwarka ...	84·8	78·2	0·11	3·31
Veraval ...	82·1	78·8	0·4	18·5
Rajkot ...	87·1	72·8	0·09	15·21
Bhavnagar Para.	89·0	77·3	...	24·39
Surat ...	86·9	77·6	0·13	22·95
Ahmedabad ...	89·1	77·2	0·11	15·37
Deesa ...	90·3	76·4	...	8·41
Neemuch ...	83·4	73·0	...	7·63
Indore ...	85·6	69·1	0·05	8·76
Jubbulpore ...	91·8	73·3	0·01	11·81
Saugor ...	83·8	74·6	...	10·61
Hoshangabad ...	92·6	75·0	...	6·8
Khandwa ...	89·2	74·1	...	10·06
Akola ...	89·7	73·5	...	9·14
Amraoti ...	87·3	74·3	...	13·77
Nagpur ...	90·1	75·8	...	16·17
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	92·7	73·6	...	8·09
BOMBAY ...	85·7	78·4	0·09	42·89
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	73·9	0·20	39·47
Mormugao ...	85·5	76·7	0·45	44·99
Karwar ...	82·2	74·5	0·93	44·58
Malegaon ...	89·4	71·6	...	7·55
Ahmednagar ...	85·1	68·3	...	13·60
Poona ...	83·0	71·3	0·08	16·31
Sholapur ...	91·8	71·6	0·06	7·60
Bijapur ...	86·2	70·3	0·06	8·41
Belgaum ...	72·8	67·0	0·25	10·65
Aurangabad ...	86·4	69·7	...	9·23
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	74·7	0·03	15·01
Hyderabad ...	89·3	73·2	...	6·30
Mangalore ...	79·8	74·2	1·22	47·4
Calicut ...	80·3	74·1	0·66	34·09
Cochin ...	80·7	73·7	0·69	32·11
Colombo ...	84·0	77·5	0·01	8·74
Masulipatam ...	88 8	79·7	...	2·38
Bellary ...	91·5	75·3	...	2·95
Cuddapah ...	97·0	78·5	...	3·67
Madras ...	93·5	78·0	0·26	2·46
Bangalore ...	80·3	66·8	0·01	6·68
Coimbatore ...	90·9	71·3	...	1·52
Trichinopoly ...	98·6	77·3	...	0·91
Negapatam ...	99·2	79·7	...	0·62

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 57" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderate clouded. The air is damper than usual at Sirsa and Delhi and drier elsewhere Temperature is in excess in the northern and the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces,—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0·61" of rain and Jaipur 0·21". Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Tho air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0·33", Dwarka, and Ahmedabad 0 11" each, Veraval 0·14" and Surat 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidty and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 0·20", Mormugao 0·45" and Karwar 0·96". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humudity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·25" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General remarks.—Rainfall has extended into lower Sind but over the rest of the reporting area precipitation has decreased considerably. Rainfall has been insignificant in the central parts of the country, the Deccan and Hyderabad, while in Gujarat and Kathiawar it has been very light though still fairly general. Nearly general rain has again fallen on the west Coast of the Peninsula but Mangalore is the only station reporting rainfall exceeding one inch. Rainfall has been local in the east Punjab and east Rajputana. On the east Coast of the Peninsula Madras reports light rainfall.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar; fairly general rain in the Konkan; local rain in Rajputana and the east Punjab, some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, lower Sind and possibly the south Bombay Deccan.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Egypt," which left Aden on the afternoon of the 6th July, experienced till Longtitude 52o E: light variable wind and moderate southerly swell, till Longitude 66o E. fresh or moderate south-westerly wind with considerable to heavy sea and swell, till arrival this morning fresh south-westerly wind and west-south-westerly swell. There were rainsqualls with overcast skies near Bombay. Winds have weakened during the week in the western half of the Arabian Sea where they are now below normal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 11th July, 1913, was 29·858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AT AHMEDABAD.

The annual report of the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, sales that the Institute completed its third year on December 31, 1912. The number of candidates, who offered themselves for the Entrance Examination in the past year amounted to 88, out of which 69 came from the mofussil, and 19 from the town. From the successful candidates, 16 were admitted in mechanical engineering, 11 in cotton spinning and 15 in cotton weaving. The bulk of the students being very poor and having joined the Institute with hopes of getting some kind of help, either in the shape of a scholarship, or board and lodging accommodation, 5 students studying mechnical engineering, 3 students studying spinning and 6 students studying weaving left the Institute in a short time. Mofussil candidates naturally require hostel accomodation, which does not yet exist. At the end of the year the total (of the 3 years) number of students in mechanical engineering was 52 that in spinning 30 and that in weaving 25.

In the year under report one teacher for drawing and one for physics were appointed. It is, however, advisable to engage a better staff in the textile work-shop to avoid the frequent breakages caused by improper setting of the machinery parts by the students. The service of an experienced head weaver thoroughly conversant with looms of various kinds should be secured, and to induce him to stick to his work it is desirable to increase the value of the post. During the year several new machines were obtained as free gifts.

Looking to the average education, age and experience of the students of this Institute, who put in the highest number of hours in the workshop compared to any other similar Institute, in the Presidency, it is gratifying to find that a fairly large number of third—year successful students have been readily taken up in mills and factories in a short time, one firm alone taking up as many as eight students. Co operation for any concern is the backbone of its existence, and local mill and factory owners are requested to help the students in all possible ways. It is intended to start, as an experiment, separate sectional classes for mill jobbers and workmen, and also to admit apprentices who are willing to devote the whole time in the workshop in particular departments. It is believed that this new departure may prove successful, and have a beneficial effect, though of a gradual nature, upon the mill—operative, who is so far neglected in schools of this description.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PARSEE'S APPLICATION FAILS.

JUDGES AND PLEAS IN TRYING COURTS.

On the appellate side, in the Bombay High Court, before Justice Batchelor and Justice Shah, Mr. Gharpure, on behalf of Mr. Gustadji Dhunjisha, presented an application asking for a revision of the sentence of the fine of Rs. 30 inflicted on Mr. Gustadji by Major Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. Gustadji owned a bungalow in Elphinstone-road, within the limits of the Cantonment of Poona. On March 5th he was convicted by Major Leslie for having failed to comply with the instructions contained in a notice issued to him under Rule 92 of the Cantonment Code and was fined Rs. 30.

Against this order Mr. Gustadji appealed to Mr. Fawcett, the District Judge of Poona, who rejected the appeal.

The facts of the case were that Mr. Gustadji had made certain alterations and additions to the cook-room and outhouses of his bungalow. His application for the sanction of the Cantonment Committee to carry out the work was pending enquiry in the office of Major Leslie, who is also the Secretary of the Committee. In the meantime Mr. Gustadji had hurried on with the work. He was accordingly asked to produce written authority for executing the work as required. Mr. Gustadji having failed to produce the necessary authority, he was brought before Major Leslie. In reply to the question whether he pleaded guilty, Mr. Gustadji explained that he had spoken to Col. MacGeorge and Major Quinn on the subject and that they had promised to speak to Major Leslie with reference to it.

Major Leslie, however, insisted on having a definite plea of guilty or not guilty, and not receiving one he recorded that the accused pleaded guilty and fined him Rs. 30.

The matter having come up before Mr. Fawcett, the District Judge of Poona, on an application for revision, the matter was referred to Major Leslie.

In his report to the District Judge, the Magistrate explained that had any of the officers concerned spoken to him on the subject he would have considered it as an insult. The accused knew the Cantonment Rules perfectly well, and had hurried the work, which he was forbidden to undertake, as he wanted to avoid constructing a sanitary and up-to-date cookhouse."

In rejecting the application, Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that the Court had before it a complete statement recorded by Major Leslie of the circumstances in which Mr. Gustadji's plea of guilty was recorded. In the light of these circumstances the Court had hesitated whether it ought to accept that plea or not. Having regard to all the facts of the case and to the nature of the defence upon which Mr. Gustadji elected to rely before Major Leslie, the Court was of opinion that it ought to accept the plea of guilty. At the same time, for the learned Cantonment Magistrate's future guidance, their Lordships desired to say that the Court could not approve of any action by a trying magistrate which might or could have the effect of suggesting to a prisoner the plea which he should make. The Appellate Court naturally attached great importance to pleas of guilt recorded by the trying courts, and it was undesirable that that importance should in any way be diminished by any action on the part of the Magistracy tending to impair the spontaneity of the plea.

The Court rejected the application.

CLAIM BY INDIAN SPECIE BANK

The hearing of the suit filed by the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., against Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and others, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In this suit the plaintiffs claim Rs. 20,030-3-6 as balance of principal with interest on a loan of Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Moos, with Mr. Setalwad, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Kanga appeared for defendants Nos. 8 and 14 ; Mr. B. J. Wadia for defendants Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 ; and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, with Mr. B. J. Wadia, appeared for defendants Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21.

After the hearing of arguments Haji Jakaria Haji Oosman was examined. He said that he went on behalf of his uncle, Jan Mahomed, to Poona and brought the title-deeds from the eighth defendant, Haji Haroon Haji Adam and sons, and handed them to Janmahomed in Bombay.

The eighth defendant, Haji Haroon Haji Adam, in his examination said that neither he nor his brother Ibrahim could have been in Bombay to give instructions for a legal mortgage to Messrs. Payne and Co. Ibrahim was at Mahableshwar and he himself was at Poona.

Examined by Mr. Kanga, witness stated that Ibrahim had only once come to Bombay about nine or ten years ago. The Poona shop was established before the Mutiny. Ibrahim died on September 8 last.

Examined by Mr. Rustom Wadia, witness said that his father had only one shop in Mahableshwar. The shops in Mahableshwar and Poona belonged to his father.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moos, witness said that after his father's death the shops came into the possession of his heirs. All the defendants had some interest in the business.

Allana Haroon the next witness, examined by Mr. Kanga, deposed that he was a party to the suit. He knew his uncle Ebrahim's handwriting. The witness further said that he brought the files from Poona on Friday morning. There were no entries in his own writing in the Mahableshwar book.

Questioned by Mr. Rustom Wadia the witness said that he was now in service.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

POLICE COURTS.

CASE OF CHEATING.

Inspector Smith placed two Parsis named Rustomji Cowasji Mistri and Framroze Beharam, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating another Parsi named Hormusji Danjibhoy Bhesania, in respect of a sum of Rs. 200.

The facts of the case appear to be that the two accused went to the complainant on June 24, and the second accused asked for a loan of Rs. 200. They represented to the complainant that the second accused had a sum of Rs. 3,000 at the bank, but he could not draw the money till the death of his aged father. The accused also showed complainant a bank pass-book. The complainant, who was an illiterate man, showed the book to his son, a boy of fourteen years. The accused made the boy add the entries in the debit and credit columns and represented to him that they were all payments into the bank and in this manner the total amount in the bank was represented to the complainant to be Rs 3,500, the complainant was offered a very high rate of interest and he therefore advanced the money on the security of the pass-book. About four days later the accused again went to the complainant and asked for a further loan of Rs 200. The complainant refused any further advance until the first loan was paid up, and he sent his son with the pass-book to the Bank of Bombay to enquire how matters stood. The bank officials found that the pass-book belonged to Pirojbai, the niece of the first accused, and that there was only a sum of Rs 30 to her credit. It was further found that the accused had added ciphers to all the entries in the book to swell the figures.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

In the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Mr. S. C. Udwadia, manager of the Moon Mills, Sewree, was summoned for failing to keep securely locked the desk doors in the vicinity of the scutcher beaters. Mr. W. Whitaker, third Inspector of Factories, prosecuted and gave evidence to the effect that, on making an inspection on May 23, he found the doors open. Accused charged the head jobber under section 42 with being the guilty party, but that charge was not upheld by the Magistrate, who fined the accused Rs. 25.

Another charge was brought by Mr. W. Whitaker, against Mr. K. S. Daruwalla of the China Mills, Sewree, who was fined Rs. 75. under section 18 and rule 21 of the Indian Factories Act, for not sufficiently guarding beater covers and desk doors of scutcher frames.

AMMUSEMENTS.

MAGIC AT THE EXCELSIOR.

From to-night onwards Wong Toy Sun, who comes to the Bombay with a reputation made in five continents as a wonderful Chinese illusionist, will be the attraction at the Excelsior, with his company of five assistants. Wong Toy Sun arrived last week end from South Africa, where he has been having a most successful tour. He and his company are highly spoken of by the South African papers, and it will be found that there is something distinctly uncanny about his performances—something savouring of the mystery of the Orient, which cannot be fathomed. One of the most remarkable of his illusions is entitled "Before and after the Deluge." The whole stage is apparently flooded with water, out of which rises the Ark, and from this the Chinese marvel commences to draw every living thing that ever went into the real Ark. Wong Toy Sun has elaborate scenery for this illusion, which is wonderfully pretty besides being extremely mystifying. Another little trick of Wong Toy Sun's is to fire an arrow through the body of one of his lady assistants into a wooden target and in order to show his enemies that he is bullet-proof he allows himself to be fired at by members of the audience using Lee Enfield Rifles and ·303 cartridges. It is said that he simply catches the bullets and politely hands them back to the firer. These are only a few of the chief things that Wong Toy Sun does. To a hugry man he would be a sort of Father Christmas. Out of an apparently empty handkerchief he produces a Christmas dinner. Wong Toy Sun is the chief attraction at the Excelsior but he is not the only attraction.

In addition to the "Gazette" there are three excellent films to be presented. Foremost among them is "Siegfried," which takes us back to the stirring days of the Norsemen, when men did not hesitate to fight for their brides and it presents us with a thrilling love-story. "The Modern School of Cavalry" should be of special interest in India, and "The Question Mark" supplies the humorous part of the programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The excellent standard of the entertainment at the Royal Opera House has been realized by the appreciative audiences who have attended ; and for the ensuing week a very thorough change in the fare is provided once more. One of the three dances given by Mlle. Roshanara is "Autumn Revels" and in it she will be assisted by the younger of the two Russian dancers, Mr. Alexis Jackovlew, who has become a favourite of the Bombay public." "Autumn Revels" is the dance which created the name and fame of Mordekin and Mme. Pavlova, so that it may be judged a figure of interest, to which no doubt such capable exponents will do adequate justice. Two other solo dances by Mlle. Roshanara are "Sunrise," a brilliant conception of light and life and Schubert's well-known "Moments Musicales." Both the new French dancers have been especially crowning themselves with laurels of appreciation. This week they propose giving various extracts from the celebrated "Faust" ballet, and one may depend upon it, that as rendered by Mlles. Benzoni and Dorion the dances will be epitomes of artistic technique and graceful pose. The Jackovlew Trio are producing the same sketch for a further week as it has been so popular, but with several new songs introduced. There are four picture selections and each of a character diverse from the others. "The Fighting Chaplain" contains several stirring scenes of war and heroism, "Hiring a Gem" is a comedy concerning the ever-present "Servant question." In one of the films the various "Uses of Dynamite" are shown and it will appeal to all as an instructive but none the less thoroughly interesting feature. "The Phoney Singer" is, as the name rather implies, a film of the farcial variety.

AMERICA-INDIA.

Cinema-goers will certainly be pleased with the big film, which is to be screened here to-night. It is entitled "The Sisters' Ordeal," a fine production by the famous Cines Company. The story deals with the exciting adventures and hair-breadth escapes of two sisters on an Australian ranch. It is packed with thrilling situations, and, though the film is a long one, the interest of the spectators is kept up to the very end. In the course of the story there are a terrific railway accident, a daring rescue from the bottom of a deep well, and finally a marvellous escape from a den of beasts, showing a girl being hauled up to the top of a steep hill by means of a rope which she holds in her teeth. This last scene is very cleverly managed.

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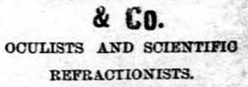

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THE Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 12th July, 1913.

RHYMES OF YOUTH.

An ear for literature is not, one supposes, a gift with which one is dowered at birth, it is rather an acquired, or a cultivated talent. Some latent capabilities of appreciation must nevertheless be peculiar to certain individuals ; for, although most children get, in the nursery, the same start upon the literary road, there are but few who from choice travel far upon the enchanted highways. The nursery-rhyme is indisputably a child's first introduction to literature, and one would imagine that a taste for verse, allegory, and varied metaphor so inculcated, would pave the way to life-long appreciation of vivid and picturesque language and illuminative phrases. The receptive faculty is not, however, common to all children. How few boys ever open a book of verse after they have finally closed the dog's-eared volume from which they have laboriously committed to memory the "Lays of Ancient Rome," and "Henry of Navarre" ; how few young women watch the reviewers' columns in search of a new poetic star, of the advent of a modern bard who may fitly rank with the old. And yet it is not so long since those very boys and girls, who now state frankly that they do not care for poetry, emerged from the domain in which nearly every story was told to them in rhyme, in which moral precepts were conveyed by means of metaphor and simile, in which, pure nonsense, moulded into halting metre and audacious rhyme, captured the childish imagination with its daring irresponsibility. Even those sad individuals, whose temperament condemns them to think in prose during all the long years of adult existence, even they must remember gratefully and regretfully the delight which the nursery rhyme used to afford them. The recollection of the half-comprehending wonder, with which we used to listen to the curious concatenation of amazing sentiments and rhymes, is not likely to be spoiled for us by the insistence of the professors, who are determined that we shall study the mechanism of the puppets whose dancing pleased us so. We are told that a political significance lay behind that mysterious phrase "the cow jumped over the moon," that the apparently innocuous "Lucy Locket lost her pocket on a summer's day" was a rhymed libel of the most scurrilous order. We cannot give more than a passing thought to such instruction, nor shall we bear the familiar jingles in tender memory for the discovery that Whig and Tory controversy started many of the rhymes on their beneficent way. The atmosphere of political rancour is difficult to recreate from the well-known words, but how easily we can conjure up a vision of a tall fireguard, a comfortable buxom nurse, and little slumberous heads nodding sleepily to the jog-trot of the regular lines.

In spite of an occasional disregard of the laws of syntax, nursery-rhymes are, on the whole, wonderfully akin to true poetry; they are vivid and musical, many of them are intensely realistic, and show an inspired economy of words in creating their effect, and a disregard of artificial graces which many a seasoned poet strives for in vain. The illusion of music which the repetition of some of the rhymes convey to us is easily explained. They sound like songs because they are songs, they were sung for many centuries before enterprising scribes committed them to parchment. They are rhythmical as well as musical, because the singers danced as they sang, chiefly posture dances, one imagines, or at the most, slow advance and retreat with occasional gyrations. These dancing and singing rhymes are a very old inheritance ; so also are some of those dramatic invocations which children love so well. What child in a garden, finding a lady-bird, does not at once address it solemnly with a reminder that "your house is on fire and your children are gone!" This type of invocation is as old as the hills, as the hills where Pan lurked, when there was a hamadryad in every tree, and a nymph in every fountain. To men and women in those days, as well as to children even the tiniest living creature seemed deserving of consideration ; for who could tell what disguise a god or a demon might choose to assume? Our old heathen invocations, immortalized in the nursery-rhyme book, are said to be very similar to the ancient classical myths. The underlying idea was at any rate the same.

The grown-ups have been unfortunately compelled to shed these graceful beliefs, but children from age to age gratefully accept discarded faiths, and one is glad to think that so humane a creed is still held, and that for boys and girls, those ruthless little experimenters, there is some restraint for the inquisitive cruelty which is natural to their age. Apart from the legacy of rhymes which adults have bequeathed to them, the children have many others which are strictly their own property, and have been made for them, told to them, sung to them, and loved by them only, even since the first day the jingles came into being. Who was the sympathetic elder who first understood how mountainous were the difficulties, how barren and incomprehensible the climb, which the alphabet presents to a child's mind. That enlightened soul started "A, Apple-pie" on its career ; every babyish beginner knows what an apple-pie is, and is able to continue "B, bit it" with emphasis and gusto. The apparently unconquerable regiment of figures was successfully attacked by another genius. "One, two," by themselves seem disconnected and uninteresting ; but, if we add "buckle my shoe", an element of excitement is at once introduced, especially if the balance of the young demonstrator is still slightly unstable, when the experiment becomes almost an adventure. Somewhere in the consciousness of each one of us, there lurks the recollection of scenes such as these and whatever our particular educational fad may happen to be, these memories will surely deter us from advocating the banishment of dear "Old Mother Goose" from the Kingdom of the Nursery. Let us refuse our support to any method of tuition which is based upon destructive common-sense, and which is recommended for its rejection of apparently useless trivialities. However hopelessly grown up we may be, we can surely remember the spiritual adventures of our very young days, and the "charmed magic casements" which the nursery-rhymes opened to us. Moreover, let us acknowledge our debt in full, and admit that from our early pleasure in musical language and the throb of rhythm, has probably grown our later appreciation of that solace and joy which is called poetry.

THE LATE COCOA KING.

The late Mr. Joseph Fry was the head of the well-known cocoa business with which he was hereditarily connected. His great-grandfather commenced the business about the middle of the eighteenth century by starting a chocolate and cocoa manufactory at Bristol, his native town, and by purchasing the chocolate making patent of William Churchman. After his death in 1787 the factory was successfully carried on by his widow and son, and this latter developed the business, building another and a larger factory, and towards the close of the century using steam for grinding cocoa-beans. This son, Joseph Storrs Fry, subsequently joined with him his own sons in the business, and to one of them, Francis, who died in 1886, the firm owes its present position and world-wide reputation. The late Mr. Joseph Fry was Francis' nephew and he carried on with his cousin the business which was latterly converted into a private limited company for family reasons. Mr. Joseph Fry must have been nearly ninety, as his younger brother, Sir Edward Fry, the distinguished lawyer and judge, is in his eighty-sixth year. The Fry family, a well-known Quaker family of Bristol, has produced some remarkable men. The chocolate and cocoa business, now so extensive and flourishing, it would be supposed, was enough to engross the energies of its members from generation to generation. But as a matter of fact it was only one of the many interests of its founder and his descendants. Joseph Fry, who first started the business, was at first a doctor and then a manufacturer of Chinaware and cocoa. But even these occupations did not exhaust his energy. He turned his attention to type-founding and also to practical chemistry. As a type-founder he achieved real renown, his type being excellent and widely used. His grandson, Francis Fry, who did so much to enlarge the cocoa business of the family, was a distinguished biographer and antiquary, besides taking interest in many social movements for the improvement of the people, his speciality being the history of the English Bible, and he produced several works marked by laborious accuracy and great bibliographical acumen. He did much to elucidate the bibliography of what is known as the Great Bible of 1539, his work on it being considered exhaustive and authoritative. His son took to iron manufacturers, and besides having an interest in the family business of cocoa, was the head of a great iron firm at Darlington. The Frys are thus remarkable for their versatility, of which a very notable instance is furnished by the late Mr Joseph's cousin Sir Edward Fry, who is not only a lawyer, but also a good theologian and naturalist, and has written well on all three subjects.

TRADE IN MOTORS.

In connection with the International Road Congress, recently held in London, it is interesting to read about the Motor Car trade of Britain with other countries, as recorded in the "Motor Trader." Last year, Great Britain bought complete cars, chassis, and parts of cars, to the value of over seven millions sterling from France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and the United States. In 1908, the total thus spent by England was less than four and a quarter millions. France sent most that year across the channel, but in 1912 America forged ahead and exceeded the French total by 40 per cent. On the other hand, the export of motor-cars and their parts from England is considerable, though not by any means as great as her imports. The Argentine Republic is at present the best customer, Brazil coming next. In Europe, France is the biggest purchaser and a still more successful seller. Russia buys much from England and doubled her orders last year. Australia spends on British cars and their component parts more than three quarters of a million, while British India bought cars to the value of a quarter of a million in 1912. South Africa goes in for almost as many, and New Zealand is not far behind. Canada, too, buys motors from the mother country, but spent only the reasonable sum of £77,683 on them last year, though that was ten thousand pounds worth more than she wanted the year before. The extension in the use of motor-car is one of the wonders of the age, and yet horses are by no means creatures of the past. Complaints of their scarcity are, indeed, rife. But the individual excellence of the animal is, if anything, more urgently insisted on, than when it was our chief means of road traction. As evidenced by the skill shown by riders in the International Horse Shows in London and elsewhere, horsemanship is still in these motor times an indispensable qualification for the military man of every grade and nation. In fact international competition has raised it to a fine art. Still the advantages of rapid transit, quite apart from the pleasure it gives, make enormously for the motor-car, and until flying becomes practicable for the man in the street, it will certainly remain the popular vehicle.

SCHOOLS FOR MILL-CHILDREN.

The Government of Bombay evidently finds it difficult to come to a conclusion on the question of the education of children employed in mills. It now announces the appointment of a committee composed of representatives of the Mill-owners' Association, of the Corporation, and of Government, to enquire further into the question. This means the further postponement of a matter, which is somewhat urgent ; but at the same time it shows a desire to sift the facts thoroughly and to provide the best solution of the difficulty which can be found. It is evident that the difficulty, which Government finds hardest to overcome, is that of compulsory attendance. It is not unnaturally anxious to avoid the smallest precedent which might be construed as an admission of the feasibility of campulsory education in India at present. At the same time, as we have already shown, the mill-children live under such peculiar conditions that effective education cannot be provided for them unless it is compulsory. Government itself realises this for in a letter, which is now published, and which was written to the Government of India in April, it says : "In the opinion of the Governor-in-Council... the opening of special schools in factory centres is of little use unless the mill-owners are prepared to put pressure on their juvenile employees to induce them to attend the schools. This at present they seem, with certain few exceptions, to be unwilling to do." The reason for this is that so far very few mills in the city have had schools attached to them, and therefore general action has not been possible. Out of 75 mills in Bombay in August, 17 had made arrangements for the education of the children working in them and four were about to do something. In these circumstances attempts to put pressure upon the children simply resulted in their leaving a mill and seeking employment elsewhere. Whether, if all mills are provided with schools on their own premises or special schools at a short distance, the position will be materially changed, is a thing for the committee to consider. So long as the children can be forced to attend school, it will not matter whose is the agency, the employers' or Government's. If, however, no other means can be discovered we think Government should not hesitate to use the special means of compulsion for this special class, who are not only left in their present circumstances unprotected for the half of each day, but are unprotected in the midst of a large city like Bombay, with its many temptations to wrong-doing. We are sure that the representatives of Government and the mill-owners will do their utmost to meet each other's wishes and remove obstacles from the way, and in creating a single mind in this matter, the committee's meetings may be of considerable value. For it is clear that if anything effective is to be achieved, it can only be done by securing the full sympathy of the mill-owners in the measures which are taken, and also their financial co-operation in a large degree.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

In these columns yesterday we hinted at the probability of a dissolution of the Government in the not very far-off future, and now the mail tells us of significant statements by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. Replying to Unionist criticisms he declared: "Sooner or later the time will come for me and my colleagues to criticise in this way. Personally, I do not care whether it is sooner or later". Then, apparently noticing the astonishment of his supporters, he added: "Well, I won't say that. I will say I should not be sorry if, within a measurable distance of time, we have the opportunity to show them what we can do in these fine Parliamentary arts." These are the words of a weary leader. Mr. Asquith's career of office has been a strenuous one and his path has been far from strewn with roses. What with his efforts to curb the almost revolutionary zeal of some of his colleagues in the Cabinet and the burden of remaining in power by the aid of a coalition, to say nothing of unpopular measures and the Marconi revelations, it is not surprising if the Liberal leader welcomes the early general election which he hints at. It is the beginning of the end of this Government, and the end is only a question of time.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE VISIT OF M. POINCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 27.

"A splendid success." This is what everybody is saying about the visit of the President of the French Republic and what everybody says is true. There has not been a single hitch or tracassive; everything went like clockwork and even the Suffragists had the decency for once to behave themselves. But when I say everything was satisfactory I must qualify the statement. There was one exception. I allude to the atrocious decoration of Piccadilly ; it was simply a disgrace to the Council of perhaps the richest city—Westminster—in the world, and would, except for quantity, have discredited a little country town on its annual flower-show day. If the authorities in London cannot do better than this it would be better to do nothing at all. As I have been complaining all the week about the sorry spectacle was glad to read the vigorous protest in to-day's Mail. I agree with the writer when he says :—

"There are plenty of artistic people in London, and it is outrageous that they should be at the mercy of individuals who only seem to be swayed by one sentiment, that of spending as little as possible on an occasion when every penny spent is, quite apart from artistic considerations, probably a sound investment." The contrast between the "lane of wooden masts, wrapped in Turkey twill and strung together with a heterogeneous mass of dirty old flags" and the Royal pageant was most marked. Surely as much money might have been spent in decorating the principal thoroughfares in the capital as was spent in floral and other adornments for the Horse Show to which M. Poincare was dragged and which if the truth was known bored him fearfully. A man of his tastes and temperament would probably have preferred spending the time devoted to Lord Lonsdale's hippodrome in quietly going over the British Museum or listening to the Scott Sackville will case. The crowds on Tuesday were small in comparison with those that assembled on the occasion of M. Loubet's arrival, the first of what we hope will be many prudential visits, but there was an intimacy if I may so describe it about the welcome of M. Poincare that was wanting ten years ago when the *entente cordiale* was hardly an accomplished fact. No greater proof could be needed of the strength and permanence of the Anglo-French combination. International relations apart the affair has been a great personal triumph for M. Poincare. "Veni, vidi, via" he may rightfully say to his friends in Paris. Thanks partly to his exceptionally felicitous speeches and partly to his great personal charm he has won all hearts and there is a widespread wish that we may have the pleasure of seeing him in London again before his term of office expires. It was worth M. Poincare coming to London if only to say what he says in his profoundly important message to the British public "Not only in Europe but throughout the world the restless billows on the ocean draw together and unite the shores of the two great colonial Powers in a constant exchange of ideas and interests.

"Does not the very nature of things will it that the two peoples of Great Britain and France should be ever associated for the progress of civilisation and the maintenance of peace in the world ? Never, perhaps, have the necessity and benefits of that solidarity in good made themselves more strongly felt than in the course of recent events."

L'AFFAIRE MARCONI.

The Political Committee of the National Liberal Club are organizing a complimentary luncheon to Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs. I should have thought that Sir Albert Spicer was infinitely more deserving of that honour than the two Ministers who by their almost incredibly indiscreet action have done the Liberal party and the Democratic cause more harm than many of their friends seem to realise. Will Sir Rufus Isaacs in spite of all that has happened be Lord Chief Justice of England ? There is a rumour to the effect that "a private and confidential petition or round robin" signed by over one hundred of the most promising barristers of the day has been sent to the Prime Minister expressing the strong desire of the legal profession that Sir Rufus Isaacs should become Lord Chief Justice in the event of the resignation of Lord Alverstone. The efforts, efforts to which, unless I am misinformed the then Master of Elibank was not a stranger to get Sir Rufus Isaacs made Lord Chancellor when Lord Loreburn for reasons not yet fully explained retired from the Woolsack having been promptly squashed by Mr Asquith, the Attorney-General should have resisted a temptation that might jeopardise his chances of being made Lord Chief Justice. The principal Law Officer for the time being always has the first claim to the highest judicial position and it is generally believed that Sir R. Isaacs would be occupying it at this moment but for the unfortunate Marconi business. Lord Alverstone is a conscientious man and it is scarcely conceivable that he should not have wished to resign when he realised that his regrettable illness is not mere slight temporary indisposition. Considering that the Judicial Bench supposed to be undermanned and that the Government have had to seek legislative powers for the creation of new judges the situation with regard to the Lord Chief Justiceship is in its way almost as great a scandal as the Marconi affair. As to Sir Rufus Isaacs's candidature, if that is the right word, we all know that there is no freemasonry quite equal to the freemasonry of the Bar and as Mr. Asquith is a barrister it is thought by some that he will be guided in the matter more by legal than lay opinion. Really I do not see why it is so necessary to provide for Sir Rufus Isaacs. Unlike Mr. George but like Lord Murray Sir Rufus politically is negligible.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VOYAGES.

Nasty suggestions have been frequently made in certain Unionist journals and in Parliamentary questions about Mr. Churchill's cruises in Admiralty yacht Enchantress. Mr. Churchill is gre-

(*Continued on page 12.*)

IS SMITH A FAILURE?

I.—SOME CHARGES AND A DEFENCE.

It was one beautiful morning, before the sun had shown its fiery face and when the air had the soft balm of a spring day at Home, that I rushed into Smith's room with the news and interrupted him in his task of putting in a couple of nails to secure a loose shelf of his bookcase.

"Smith," I said, "you're found out; you're a political, economic, eugenic, moral failure. You're a self-centred parasitic growth, an excrescence on the body of society."

"Who says so ?" demanded Smith, seizing the hammer he had dropped.

"Dr. Hesselgrave in the *New York Independent*, my son," I replied, opening before him an English paper which had impressively quoted the American's severe denouncement.

"By the beards of my forefathers, the Saxons and Danes," exclaimed Smith, "when I become a gum-chewing, cocktail-drinking, Wall-street mad Yankee I will listen to the good doctor, but until then . . ." the rest was drowned by the noise of Smith's hammer, nor did I leave the paper with the startling news with him.

* * *

The curse of the world is pessimism. There are always some people, holding up the evil-foreboding finger of warning and uttering lamentations and bewailings. Since it became fashionable to be "interested in" social problems we have had problem novels, problem plays, problem sermons, until we are problem sick, and the net result is a spread of the unhealthy ravaging mental disease of morbidness and an increase of pessimism. Were I supreme ruler of all the earth—which praised be the stars I am not—I would banish all pessimists together to some lonely island, there to endure the tortures of listening to each other's tales of woe. That would cure them. Pessimistic critics are constantly finding occupation—or is it pleasure ?—in pointing out to the man in the street where he fails, quite regardless of their own shortcomings and quite ignorant of the great law that the best way to teach is to set the best example.

This latest attack on the average man is so hopelessly condemnatory that, although he has inured himself to bear such critical attentions, philosophically, it may be as well, just by way of change, to take a glimpse of the other side of the question and to examine the charges against him. For it must be remembered that it is the Smiths and the Robinsons who have been, and are, the bulwark of the British nation ; it is they who, with stout hearts and strong arms, have united again and again to face the foe which has threatened "the little island set in a silver sea;" it is they who with dauntless courage have set out, and are setting out, for lands across the oceans to build up our great Empire; and it is they to whom we look with confidence to the future to carry on the traditions of the race.

* * *

True, the writer speaks of Smith being described as "average twentieth century American," but he is really referring to the great middle-class of the two English-speaking nations. I shall deal with his charges seriatim. He says that Smith is a political failure, that he and his circles no longer creates public opinion, and that he and his friends are secretly quite agreeable to the extension of the franchise to women and look forward with satisfaction to the time when their burdensome political 'cares' may be passed over to their female relatives. So far as her own family is concerned, poor Mrs. Smith will soon have to carry the real burden of politics as well as that of the Church.

On the contrary, Smith is not a neglible quantity politically, if he was, how is it that Parties fear lest his verdict at elections should be against them, and how is it that Governments are turned out of power. He is better informed on questions of the day than ever his father was, though he may be less rabid at election times and may no longer indulge in free fights before the hustings ; but his interest is there all the same. You have only to ride in trams and trains in England, when the Smiths are going to or returning from business to find out whether or not they are indifferent. And to say that they look forward to shifting their political and church duties on to their women-folk is a statement which is as unfair as it is ignorant. Their view upon the woman's question is one of the sanest in politics to-day. It is : let those women have the vote whose positions and responsibilities deserve it, but do not give it in reponse to the threats and lawless deeds of the militant fanatics.

* * *

And as to his alleged failure from the economic point of view, I do stoutly deny that greed of gain and lust for power have been too much for Smith. With all my sympathy and admiration for him I am not blind to his faults ; and if he has become slightly tinged with the growing materialism who is responsible for it ? Not Smith, altogether. If his face sometimes wears a worried look when he is in the city, if he appears to lay too much stress on money-making, and if he works on patiently, a slave tied to his desk, do not blame him hastily, blame rather economic conditions, blame the system and causes which make unemployment and old-age without provision such grim and terrible monsters. No, the average Smith can say with the man in the Irish ballad :—

My aims are not ambitious,
And my wishes are but small,
You could wrap them all together
In an auld plaid shawl.

That is to say, give him stability of employment and fair wages, so that he can live comfortably and without fear of his wife and family ever being in want, and he is content. He may be, and often is in fact, sadly lacking in wisdom by accepting too easily his economic burdens, but he is not selfish, not a seeker after "luxury unlimited, drawingits resources from hunger and want," as Dr. Hesselgrave asserts. That accusation can be made, it is granted, but not against the average man. If his views are not exactly Utopian, if he is not the greatest of optimists, he is not, on the other hand, pessimistic. He does not shirk his duties, and is immensely earnest and practical. He has great confidence in Robinson, and Robinson has great confidence in him ; and so the middle-class lives its life—safe, sound, the rock of the nation.

Thus can some of the charges against Smith be met.

W. G. P.

[The second article, will appear next Saturday.]

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER X. (*continued*).

"You mean that she will die?" queried Lord Champernowne, slowly.

The doctor nodded. "Hope is everything to a woman like your mother," he said.

"She would rather be dead," Champernowne cried, fiercely.

"Yes, if she knew the truth—perhaps—but one doesn't know. Even the most wretched cling to life."

Lord Champernowne flung himself into a chair by the table, and buried his face in his arms. His mother, his beautiful, dainty little mother, so full of the joy of living, so careless of the morrow—a cripple for life—a prisoner in a cell whose door would never open again to the sunshine of gaiety! His mother, who loved dancing and theatres, and the whirl of society dinners and "at homes," who flitted from one country house to another like a butterfly, who set such store by her dresses and her jewels, condemned to a life of helpless inactivity, perhaps to a life of unceasing pain! Oh, it was too horrible even to contemplate. Staines was mistaken—of course, the man must be mistaken. He was only a country practitioner. How could such a man condemn a woman to this living death?

"I think there is going to be a thaw," the doctor said, after a long silence. "I shall ride to the nearest post-office and send a telegram to Sir Charles Garrett—that is to say, if you would like another opinion. His fee will probably be fifty guineas. I dare say he can get down by to-night."

Lord Champernowne did not move or raise his head from his arms. His shoulders heaved convulsively.

"Your poor mother is in no pain," the doctor continued; "we must be thankful for that, at any rate. You can go up to see her if you like, but I must impress on you the necessity of making light of the accident. I shall get two nurses down to look after her."

Lord Champernowne rose to his feet. His face was white and there were tears in his eyes.

"Can't she be moved from here?" he asked. "This place is so—so out of the way—so rough."

"Not just at present, Champernowne. She has not got over the shock yet. Well, I'll send that telegram off at once. You can go upstairs and see her—for a few minutes. But don't forget what I told you."

He left the room and Champernowne looked at the open door.

"A cripple—my dear, beautiful mother a cripple," he said to himself "But I will give all my life to her service—be with her always—try to bring a little sunshine into her darkness—meet this horror with a smiling face—always."

He crossed the room, passed through the open door, and made his way up the wide, low steps of the oaken staircase, a smile upon his white lips, an aching fear in his heart. And, as he paused with his fingers on the handle of the bedroom-door, he thought of the two thousand pounds that he had paid to his footman, Greenhead. If there had been sin in that payment, the punishment had been terrible—all the more terrible because it had not fallen on his own head.

CHAPTER XI.

"I really don't know what to say, Champernowne," said Lord Malfray, stroking his grey beard thoughtfully, and frowning at a Blue Book which lay open on the mahogany writing-table in front of him.

"You said you'd give me a chance."

"Yes, I did say that, my boy," the venerable statesman replied, slowly. "Your grandfather was one of my best friends. Your father was my godson. I like you for your own sake. There are many reasons why I should give you a start in your political career. But—" He paused, and turned over some of the leaves of the book, as though he expected to find the remainder of the sentence written on its pages.

"But you think it would be no use," said Champernowne, bitterly; "that I have no political career in front of me, no career at all; that my career has been, to use plain language, blighted from the start.

Lord Malfray did not answer. He glanced up at the young man from under his shaggy, white eyebrows, and then down again at his book.

"You think I can never live that down," said Champernowne, rising from his chair. "You think I'm not strong enough to either carry this burden or shake myself free of it. Well, I'm young yet, Lord Malfray, but I'm going to have a good try."

"Sit down, my boy, sit down. I've no doubt at all that you'll make your way in the world. I want to help you, but I don't think that I can make you my private secretary—just at present."

Lord Champernowne re-seated himself in his chair, and smiled.

"You are afraid of public opinion?" he queried.

"One has to be careful, Champernowne; a man in my position has to be very careful. I known that you were no more likely to kill young Scott than I was. All that is stuff and nonsense. But when one is in the public eye, one has to regard the voice of the public. That is one of the first lessons we have to learn in political life. It is not a pleasant lesson."

"Then you refuse to give me the post?"

"I am really afraid, my dear boy, that I must refuse. We can't get over the fact that you are under a cloud. It takes so little to turn the minds of the public against a man like myself. The position of the Government is by no means secure.

Many new weapons are being forged against us. This would be another one. Much could be done with it in unscrupulous hands."

Lord Champernowne twined his strong young fingers together. Bitter words of reproach were on his tongue, but he kept himself under control. He would at least show this old man that he was his equal in self-restraint, his superior in courage.

"But I want to help you," Lord Malfray continued, after a pause; "that is, if you are still set on a political career."

"I wish to do something for my fellow-men," said Champernowne, coldly. "I believe that is the professed aim of the politician."

"H'm, yes," said the Premier, doubtfully. "But there are other fields for earnest young labourers to work in. So much can be done privately in these days."

"Not by men without money, Lord Malfray. You forget that I am a poor man."

"Eh? Ah, yes; I had forgotten. Well, you've youth and strength on your side, and more than an ordinary share of brains. You ought to get on, Champernowne; you will get on."

"I hope so, even if all my friends turn against me."

"It is not kind of you to speak like that," said the old man, gently. "I believe in you thoroughly, and I want to help you; but I have my Party to think of. I dare say, in your young heart, you despise me as a coward. I am not that, Champernowne. I am an old man, who has learnt a long and weary lesson—one which you will have learnt yourself when you are my age and have reached my position. Now let me give you some advice."

"I shall be grateful for it," said Champernowne, assuming a humility he did not feel.

"Well, in the first place, let me advise you, as a man of the world, to make your financial position secure. I hear that Maiden Tolhurst is to be sold. You owe it to your family to prevent this. Your name is a great and honourable one, and is bound up, in the eyes of the world, with the place where your ancestors have lived and died. Your mother——"

"Please do not speak of my mother," Champernowne interrupted, harshly. "She thinks that you are going to give me a lift up. It will be hard to tell her that you can do nothing for me."

"I intend to do something for you. But let me first advise you to make your financial position secure. You have, I dare say, very fine and noble ideas about working your way up from the bottom. They are mistaken ideas. The higher up you start, the less distance it is to the top. Money, position, eduction—all these things count in the struggle. As a penniless young man you may be an under-secretary when you are fifty. As a man of wealth and position you will probably be a Cabinet Minister by that time—oh, yes, I know there are notable exceptions. But I am speaking of the average clever man who has the average amount of talent. If you are rich, your hands are free. If you are poor, you have to waste half your strength in breaking the chain of poverty. You must marry a rich woman. That is my first piece of advice."

Lord Champernowne smiled. "It has been given to me before," he said; "but the advice now has the added weight of your authority."

"Then in the second place," Lord Malfray continued, "let me implore you to move heaven and earth to set yourself right in the eyes of the public. Don't despise fools, when your future depends on their good opinion of you. That is a lesson one learns with years. When one is young, one is quite confident that it is possible to be independent of the opinion of the ignorant and the prejudiced. But one cannot do it. One cannot fight against the inert mass of popular opinion. Let me implore you, therefore, to spend large sums of money on proving your innocence."

"You mean that I should do all in my power to find the man who killed Evelyn Scott?"

"Yes that is what I mean. The police, of course, are doing their best. But much can be done to help them Offer a reward—a large reward."

"That idea has occurred to me," said Champernowne, grimly; and his mind went back to the day when he had paid Greenhead two thousand pounds. Nothing had been heard of the man since. The confession, bought and paid for, had not been made.

"Directly you have cleared yourself," Lord Malfray continued, stroking his long grey beard, "I shall be only too glad to openly avail myself of your services. In the meantime——"

He paused and, taking up a quill pen from the table, passed the nib gently on the nail of his thumb.

"And in the meantime?" queried Champernowne.

"I can find work for you to do," Lord Malfray said, slowly; "work that will entitle you to receive a reward—later on, when matters have been cleared up a bit. Do you know William Bleazby?"

"Not personally—of course everyone knows him by name. You mean Bleazby, the leader of the extreme Socialist party?"

"Yes, that is the man. He is a very charming fellow—rough, but thoroughly kind-hearted. I should like you to make friends with Bleazby."

"With that man?" Champernowne queried, sharply. "Why, he is the bitterest of your political enemies."

"Yes, at present. But there is no reason why should always be so. I think, from the few talks I have had with you, that you and Bleazby have much in common. You both desire to do something to benefit the poorer classes. His methods are destructive He hopes to abolish poverty by robbing the rich. You, so I have gathered, think that much can be done by the abolition of the workhouse system, and the putting of something—at present, I fear, rather vague and indefinite—in its place."

"I don't see what you are driving at" said Champernowne, bluntly.

"Bleazby is very anxious to enlist the sympathies of the upper classes. In his heart of hearts he believes that the middle classes, self-satisfied and comfortable, are the proper objects of plunder. He is, I know, looking out for a private secretary. I would suggest that you offer yourself for the post.

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed Champernowne. "What an extraordinary suggestion!"

"It may seem so at first sight," answered Lord Malfray, with a smile. "But perhaps you will understand it when I tell you that we hope, at some future date, to have all these men on our side."

"Impossible!" ejaculated Champernowne.

"I don't think so. But in any case it would materially assist us if we had a man like you in the confidence of Bleazby."

Champernowne rose to his feet, the colour slowly mounting to his face.

"You mean—that you wish me to spy on them?" he blurted out.

"Heaven forbid," said Lord Malfray, fervently. "You don't suppose that I should suggest that to an honourable gentleman?"

"What service can I be to you, then?"

"You can influence Bleazby—restrain him—if he gets to like you, that is to say. He is a man of violent likes and dislikes. If he takes a fancy to you, you might do us great service—you might, in fact, be the means of bringing over the extreme wing of the Socialists to our side."

"This is all a dream," murmured Champernowne—"a foolish dream."

"More unlikely things have happened. In any case you can do no harm. You will be a link between us and the Socialists. You wil represent them in the House of Lords—that will tickle their fancy. Bleazby is a danger to the country. But he is an honest man, and can, I think, be influenced for good. If you succeed you will earn our gratitude, and later on you will have your reward."

"Why do you choose me for this work?" Champernowne queried, suspiciously. "I am quite without experience."

"That is the reason for my choice. No one who is known to be one of us could possibly be selected for such a task. You are young and on the threshold of your career. A known politician would be suspected of treachery. Well, go and see the man; anyway. If you find that you and he have anything in common, you can offer your services with a clear conscience."

"And you think he will accept them?" queried Champernowne, keeping his eyes fixed on the thin, grey-bearded face. "You think that he will be different to—to yourself, for instance?"

"Oh, Bleazby is a man who does not care for public opinion. He glories in defying it."

"I see," said Champernowne, quietly. "Well, I am much obliged to you, Lord Malfray, for your advice. I think I will go and see Bleazby."

"That's right," said the old statesman, approvingly. "You may be the leaven that will leaven the whole lump. It will be a splendid start for you, anyway. How is your mother?"

"She is about the same, thank you. She is still at the farmhouse where they took her after the accident, but I think she is to be moved to Maiden Tolhurst this week."

"No improvement, eh?"

"Oh, yes, a little, I think," Champernowne answered in a low voice.

"Well, I sincerely hope she will soon be herself again. Please remember me to her very kindly when you see her."

"Thank you," said Champernowne, simply. "I hope that she will be well enough to come up to town for the season."

"I hope so, to," said Lord Malfray, rising from his chair. "There are not so many beautiful women in the world that we can afford to lose sight of a single lovely face. Well, you'll go and see Bleazby, and then look me up again."

"Yes, but how shall I explain my visit? Am I to tell him that you—"

"No, leave my name out of the matter entirely. He advertised for a private secretary the other day—a hundred and fifty a year. Just say you saw the advertisement."

"Very—well good morning, Lord Malfray, and thank you again for your advice."

The two men shook hands, and Lord Champernowne, shown out of the house by a tall footman in black livery, made his way slowly towards his club in Pall Mall. His heart was full of rage and bitterness.

"Miserable old time-Server!" he said to himself. "Unctuous old humbug! Well, I'll see this fellow Bleazby, and, if I like him, I'll throw myself heart and soul into his cause."

It was not till he had seated himself in the diningroom of his club and had ordered his lunch that his thoughts turned to the other portion of Lord Malfray's advice.

"Marry a rich woman?" he thought. "Set myself straight in the eyes of the world? Bow to the opinion of fools, so long as they have a vote? Is that the secret of political success? It is that which has brought Malfray to the top of the tree?"

It was just that which had brought Lord Malfray to the top of the tree—that and the power of talking softly to his fellow-men. It is only one of the illusions of youth that victory in the political world can be won by fighting one's way up against all opposition, and silencing one's enemies by sheer strength of character and confidence in the justice of a "Cause."

CHAPTER XII.

"Do you think you are strong enough for the work?" queried Mrs. Asberry, the secretary of the Golden Light Guild. Diana Kenyon looked at the thin white face, the spare form, and the grey hairs of the secretary, and smiled.

"I think I am as strong as you are," she replied.

"Oh you'll have to be stronger, my dear child. I just sit here all day, and plan and think, and write. You'll have to be on your feet from morning till night. You'll have to talk till you're tired of the sound of your own voice; you'll have to be out in all weathers, get wet through, and then sit and talk to some peevish woman with a smile on your face."

"I—I think I am pretty strong. I've been brought up in the country, you know?"

"Yes, and I like the look of you. You say you come from Churtington. I suppose you knew the Champernownes?"

Oh, yes, very well."

"Lady Champernowne sedns us fifty pounds every year. Have you seen her since her accident?"

"No, I have not been home for some time. It must be terrible for her, poor woman."

"Yes, terrible indeed," said the secretary, quietly. "But perhaps it is only a blessing in disguise. A serious illness often brings a person closer to the hard realities of life. Lady Champernowne is a kind-hearted woman, but if all one hears of her is true, she looks upon pleasure as the principal business of her existence."

"Is it not a little unkind to speak of her like that? She is a beautiful woman, still young, full of the joy of living."

"Yes, my dear, and now she will learn that life is not all pleasure, that one has duties to perform—duties that cannot be discharged merely by the writing of cheques and the putting in of an appearance at charity bazaars. I think when Lady Champernowne gets well and strong again she will be a better woman for her sufferings—for her temporary absence from a whirling life of pleasure. Now, with regard to yourself, Miss Kenyon. You are to have two pounds a week to start with."

"Yes."

"You are to work in London for the present. We are concentrating all our energies on London, till we can get enough money to extend the scope of our work."

"Yes, I see the wisdom of that."

"You will live here in the house at present, and will pay a pound a week for your board and lodging. I think I have made the nature of the work quite clear to you?"

"Yes I think so."

"Well, I will just go over the chief points again, in case they have not been firmly impressed on your mind. In the first place, you must always remember that we have no ostensible connection with the so-called suffragette movement. The word 'suffragette' must never pass your lips in your dealings with the women of the lower classes. We entirely dissociate ourselves from all the various societies now in existence—not so much from their views as from their methods. Their theory is that the political and social position of women in this country can only be bettered by making a great outcery, by continually keeping the movement before the eyes of the public. Our theory is that noise only frightens the great body of women who might otherwise be brought to think well of women's suffrage. We sow our seed in secret, here a little and there a little. We give it time to develop slowly and gain firm root in the ground. You cannot force growth by the heat of violent language. If you do the plant is delicate and cannot stand the frost or the wind."

The woman paused; her thin, delicate face flushed, the light of enthusiasm in her eyes. Diana Kenyon looked at her admiringly. At the commencement of their interview she had thought Mrs. Asberry cold and hard—a stereotyped paid secretary. But now she knew that the woman felt the ways of her sex as deeply as any of those who had been to prison for the sake of their cause. She felt that this frail, delicate lady would endure any hardship, perhaps even death, if she thought that any good would come of the sacrifice.

"Self-restraint," said Mrs. Asberry, after a pause. "That is our watchword. It is hard to be self-restrained when one feels deeply—when one has suffered as I have suffered."

She paused again and covered her face with her hands. But she quickly regained her self-control.

"You have heard my story?" she queried,

"No."

"Well, it will keep for another day. You'll hear it sooner or later. When you do you'll understand that only the greatest need for self-restraint keeps me from joining the ranks of those who go through the world crying out their wrongs and defying the laws. We work in secret, because it is the only way to succeed. We make ourselves friends of the women who have very few friends. We help them in their daily life; sometimes, but not very often, we help them with gifts of money and clothes. We found clubs for them, where they can meet and gossip; we found *creches* for their children, while they are working during the day. We do many things that are done by other societies. But at the back of everything there is one fixed purpose—to make them to see that they are as of much importance in the scheme of society as men, and that the government of the country is something real and actual that touches their own lives—something that they ought to interest themselves in. That is the sowing of the seed, Miss Kenyon."

"I think it is a fine—a splendid work!" Diana exclaimed, enthusiastically. "I would not ask a penny of payment if I were not so poor."

"I know that, my dear child. Well now you'd better go back to your rooms and bring your things round here. I'll see that your bedroom is got ready for you."

Diana held out her hands; the secretary grasped them and looked keenly at the young face.

"It is youth we want on our side, Mrs. Asberry said, gently, "not sour old age. You have not suffered, but you have a heart for the suffering of others" When you are old, my dear child, you will be glad to think that you did not waste your youth."

She drew the girl close to her and kissed her cheeks.

"God bless you, dear," she whispered.

An hour later Diana Kenyon reached her lodgings in the street off the Vauxhall Brigde Road, and was surprised to see a large motor-car drawn up outside the door. As she put her latch-key in the lock a man in livery crossed the pavement and touched his cap.

"Excuse me, miss," he said, "but are you Miss Kenyon?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Scott asked me to give you this letter and wait for a reply."

She took a letter from the man's hand, and, moving a little nearer the edge of the pavement, opened the envelope under the street lamp.

"Dear Miss Kenyon," the message ran, "I wish to see you at once on an important matter of business. Will you please come round in the car? I shall not keep you more than a few minutes.—Boanerges Scott."

"How long have you been waiting here?" she asked the footman.

"Only half an hour, miss. We were told to wait till you came home."

"I will come back with you at once," she said.

The servant opened the door of the car, and she seated herself on the soft leather cushions. A few minutes later she reached Curzon Street, and was shown into the library, where she found Boanerges Scott standing on the hearthrug with his back to the fire. He said "Good evening" curtly, and asked her to sit down.

"I came directly I got home," she said, thinking he was annoyed at being kept waiting.

"I am sure you did," he replied, slowly. "I want to see you about Lord Champernowne."

"About Lord Champernowne?" she queried, mechanically. "I ——What do you mean, Mr. Scott?"

He clenched his hands and his lips moved convulsively. Then the veins stood out on his forehead and he tugged at his collar as though it were too tight for him.

"Lord Champernowne," he said, in a hoarse, choking voice, "is the murderer—of my son. I have the proof of his guilt—at last."

For a few seconds the colour left Diana Kenyon's face, and the room seemed to quiver and rock before her eyes. Then she flushed crimson, and caught at the back of a chair to support herself.

"How dare you say such a vile thing!" she gasped. "You are mad—you must be—to say such a thing."

"I have the proof," the financier answered, thickly; "the rope is round the scoundrel's neck. I've only got to give him a kick, and he'll dangle on the end of it. Bah! Hanging is too good for him. I would to heaven we lived in a an age when criminals were tortured before they were put to death."

"Why have you sent for me?" she faltered. "To tell me this horrible falsehood?"

"Because I want to hurt you," he replied, brutally. "Because he is in love with you, and you are in love with him. I want you to suffer. I want you to be the first to know the truth. That is why I have sent for you."

Diana Kenyon swayed a little, and her grip tightened on the back of the chair. Then she drew herself up and looked him steadily in the face.

"You cannot hurt me—with lies," she said slowly. "It is only the truth—that hurts."

"I have the proof of his guilt. You don't believe me? Merciful heavens, if you weren't a fool you'd see the truth written in my face. If he is innocent, why should I wish to hurt you? It is because he is guilty, because I know he is guilty, that I am going to strike at him, and through him at those he loves I have the proofs—here in this house."

She looked at the great face blotched and swollen with fury, and realized that the man at any rate believed in his own words. This was no trick to frighten her, to give her pain. Boanerges Scott believed that Lord Champernowne was guilty of this horrible crime; he believe the evidence that had come into his hands.

"Why did you send for me?" she asked again, after a pause.

"I have told you already," he answered, but he did not meet the inquiring look in her eyes.—A faint glimmer of hope came into the darkness of her mind.

"Show me the proof of Lord Champernowne's guilt," she said quietly.

He stretched out his hand and pressed the knob of an electric bell by the fireplace. A servant entered the room.

"Is Mr. Hipson still here?" he asked

"Yes, sir."

"Tell him I wish to see him at once."

The servant left the room. "Who is Mr. Higson?" asked Diana.

A detective. He has been following Greenhead."

"Greenhead?"

"Yes, my footman—the man who gave evidence at the inquest—the man who owed his life to Lord Champernowne."

She shuddered, "Yes—I remember," she said, in a low voice.

"Greenhead knew the truth," the financier continued. "Lord Champernowne paid him two thousand pounds to keep his mouth shut. Money weighs more with that sort of fellow than gratitude. He is at the service of the highest bidder."

"And the evidence of such a man," said Diana, quickly, "is worth nothing

The door opened and Mr. Higson was shown into the room.

"This is Miss Kenyon," said Scott, "Mis. Kenyon, this is Mr. Higson we have been speaking about. Mr. Higson I want you to tell miss Kenyon precisely what you have found out concerning Greenhead and Lord Champernowne."

"Yes, sir—if you insist upon it. But——"

"But what, Higson?"

"I think that this lady is a friend of Lord Champernowne's."

"Yes—that makes no difference. She wishes to hear the truth. Tell it to her. Add nothing to the bare facts, and hide nothing. She wants the plain unvarnished truth."

"Is this your wish, Miss Kenyon?"

"Yes." she replied, faintly. Then she turned white as a sheet, and Mr. Higson caught hold of her arm.

(*To be continued.*)

LINES TO A MAJORITY.

I've maintained, and I shall,
That the whole world commends
A good turn to a pal
As the finest of ends,
But I've heard before now about people
Who prayed to be saved from their friends.

It is loyal of you
I will frankly admit
To dismiss as untrue
Ev'ry tiny small bit
Of the statements concerning your colleagues
Which critics have spoken and writ.

You consider no doubt
You have framed a good plan
And are carrying out
The whole duty of Man,
For to whitewash a friend who's in trouble
Betokens the sound partisan.

But though some raise a cheer
When a body thus acts
And its absence of fear
In a measure attracts
In this instance you fail to remember
That facts after all are still facts.

Take the ostrich's case;
Ornithologists state
That 'twill bury its face
In the sand and will wait
Quite convinced that there's no need to worry
So long as it stays in this state.

Ornithologists say,
And I don't doubt their word,
This is always the way
With this credulous bird,
And I think you are bound to acknowledge
The creature's behaviour's absurd.

And the same 'tis with you
In a painful degree:
Though you know a thing's true
You decide not to see
And you think that such conduct will end in
Enabling your friends to go free.

But although with such zest
By your Party you stand
Still you don't look your best
With your face in the sand,
And remember that people are watching
You all through the length of the land

Two and two tot up four
Whatsoever you say,
And the friends you adore
To the fact must give way
And they'll reap in the end no great good from
The animus which you display.

So I've held, and I shall,
That the whole world commends
A good turn to a pal
As the finest of ends,
But I've heard now and then about people
Who prayed to be saved from their friends.

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT—in the *World*.

PROMOTION INDEED.

Here is a story of a rare occasion on which Lord Kitchener has given himself away. Lord K. has a great faculty by which he is able to size men up at a glance.

Shortly after De Wet fell like an avalanche on Lord Roberts's communications in the South African War, Lord K. was down the line fitting out extempore mounted infantry columns. A large number of details had been dumped down at Vredefort Road Station. Lord K. determined to equip and send them into the field at once. He went to the waiting-room to look for officers, and found a single man in occupation. He was smart and well-dressed, and pleased Lord K.'s critical eye.

"You will command a corps of mounted infantry I've just raised!" said the General.

"Very good sir; what will my duties be?"

"Don't you know your duties?"

"My own—yes, sir."

"Then don't argue. What is your regiment?"

"Blankshires, sir."

"What rank?"

"Master tailor, sir!"

Kitchener left hurriedly.

'THE GILDED PILL.'

MR. J. STORER CLOUSTON'S NEW PLAY.

"MERRY AND BRIGHT."

A little less than farce and a little more than comedy, "The Gilded Pill," a three-act play by J. Storer Clouston, was presented at the Globe Theatre on the 18 ult., and proved to be a dose that went down very well.

The idea of the play is, in the words of a well known song, quite merry and bright. We see a splendid English family at home, with Sir Bevis Seaton Glastonbury, son of the first baronet, as the young head of it. "The county" is slightly puzzled as to how the Glastonburys came there, but the edifice, now that it is there, is quite imposing enough. Truth to tell, even the children are a little puzzled as to how the late Sir William made all the money, but they understand that it was mines. And as Sir Bevis says with satisfaction, mines are an Imperial enterprise.

And alas! we learn that the basis on which this glittering fabric is built is a famous pill, the "Golden Electric," whose virtues are to be seen on every omnibus. The stupendous news comes from a Mr. Robert Dennison, the old business friend of the original baronet, whom the late Sir William, much to the amazement of his four children—the magnificent Sir Bevis the stately Diana, young Lionel of the Hussars, and Muriel—has appointed their guardian. The old man comes to pay his first visit to the distressed family, and they find him even worse than they had feared. He prides himself on having acquired two things—money and tact. There is no doubt as to the money, but as for the tact!—he puts his foot into it wholesale every time he speaks.

ART OF TACT.

While exercising his delicate art of tact he tells everybody who should not know about the pills, and at last the news comes to the ears of Sir Bevis and the rest. Sir Bevis is horrified; he sees all England crumbling with the house of Glastonbury. And old Dennison is not aware that he has told anybody yet, except one young person, whose silence, he thinks, he is buying with a cheque, thereby letting his foot sink deeper than ever.

The family decide that there is only one thing—their money must be taken out of pills. The well-meaning Dennison is now beginning to realise that he might have managed things better—he has peppered a nobleman with small shot that morning for one thing—and the family pounces on him while in this crestfallen mood. The money must be transferred at once to something honourable. The brave Sir Bevis says he will sacrifice a thousand or two of his fifteen thousand a year to achieve such an end. And then the humble old man confesses that there is no money. "Dear old Bill"—that is the late baronet—wrote to his old partner on his deathbed confessing that the expenses of keeping up Seaton Place had left him "without a bob," as Dennison puts it, and praying his old friend to look after the children. And so Dennison, unmarried himself, has been paying the fifteen thousand out of the one and only pill.

There is quite a Meredithan touch in this excellent scene where the stately family crumples up finally and where each member comes and says a shame-faced world of thanks to the crestfallen old man. It is, indeed, the scene with which to end the play, and it might be better for the "happiness all round" business that follows to be dispensed with. But that is a matter of opinion, and no doubt it is necessary for us to see the reconciliation between Lord Savedale, a guest in the house, and the penniless young maiden whom old Dennison mistook for a blackmailer.

Mr. Rutland Barrington is old Dennison, and it is a part which he can roll and meander through without effort in in his best way. And a lot of other people act well, including Mr. Eustace Burnaby, Mr. Edmond Breon, Mr. Eric Maturin, Miss Nina Bentely, Miss Mary O'Farrell, and Miss Emma Stockley, with a special word for Miss Laura Cowie. The play was received with enthusiasm, and the worst criticism one can make of it, is that it might be improved considerably with some judicious cutting here and there.

THE DRESSES.

Miss Cowie, in acts two and three, wears a charming afternoon toilette of pewter grey crape supplemented with a long tunic, while the corsage and deep basque are softly pleated, with good effect. A waistcoat of cherry-red satin is likewise provided opening over a vest of pleated white chiffon, while touches of the same bright colour occur at the waist. A lovely evening gown is wore by Miss Stockley in act three, which is carried out in amethyst purple charmeuse softened with black lace, while the corsage is fashioned of white chiffon and net partially veiled with black lace.

Miss Bentley, in the same act, appears in a graceful evening gown of soft white satin, the skirt of which is prettily draped and softened with black shadow lace, while the bodice is of white chiffon and black lace.

"I never robbed a man but once," said the honest tramp, "and then I was starving. He would not give me a penny, and I couldn't stand the gnawings in my stomach any longer. So I knocked him down and went through his pockets. What kind of a haul did I make? Just one little bottle, which I read on the label: 'Pepsin.—For that full feeling after eating.'"

OUR COUSINS—THE AMERICANS.

FROM THE GENTLEWOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

AMERICA is the land of the future, and during the last forty years American women have made themselves a power to be felt in the front rank of London Society. Some facts hit one in the eye, and none so surely as that every year our capital becomes more Americanised. And the cause for this is not far to seek—the supreme success of American womanhood. The American woman is the eighth wonder of the world. Alert, beautiful, dressed to perfection, entirely self-reliant, certain of all things, and most of all of herself, there is nothing to equal her. So no one need wonder that she holds high sway, and, of course, the long line of international marriages is in part responsible.

Royalty ever shows the way, and the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra were quick to recognise the social charms of American womanhood. In the far-off seventies, when birth rather than wealth counted, Marlborough House opened its doors to such noted women as the late Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. George Cornwallis, West (then Lady Randolph Churchill), Lady Naylor Leyland (once Miss Jeanie Chamberlain), Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, Lady Paget, wife of Sir Arthur Paget, Mrs. Ronalds, and others too numerous to mention. And King George and Queen Mary have well kept up the tradition.

AMERICAN PEERESSES.

Our peerage records that we have now three American duchesses, one marchioness, one viscountess, and countesses and baronesses without number. And besides these are the many wives of eldest sons, American peeresses of the future; and also the wives of baronets, statesmen, and other personages of importance. I shall now write of these from the point of view of a London appreciator. First it should be said that the American Ambassador and his wife are the natural leaders of American Society in London. Mr. Page, the new Ambassador, has arrived, and Mrs. Page is shortly expected, and they bring a record which commends them to what is best in our social circle; but their position, as host and hostess, is still, of course, in the future.

A GREAT DUCHESS FROM AMERICA.

English dukes have all the same rank in our peerage, but some of these stars shine with a much greater light than others. Comparisons are useless, so I will only say that the dukedom of Marlborough stands in the front rank of our high nobility. The present Duke is a K. G., as have been many of his predecessors, and Blenheim, their fine family place, has the proud name of Palace. The Duchess of Marlborough unites the good gifts of high position, immense wealth, a kind heart, and a charming appearance. Her pearls have supplied much copy, but her character and private life seem a closed book to mere outsiders. She reads and writes, has become a good platform speaker, and spends time, trouble, and money on her poorer fellow-creatures. She takes a deep interest in the prison question and in prisoners, and each autumn has a sale of work done by prisoners' wives at Sunderland house, her Mayfair residence. She is a well-read woman, loves books, collects them, and has an artistic book-plate, and she likes art, and owns a good collection of enamels and miniatures. Her devotion to her sons excites much interest. The younger, Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill, is not strong, and she often takes him for his health to the country or the Continent. The Duchess now resides at Sunderland House, and she lives in a style of much splendour. She gives small, smart dinners and dances, and she went to the Coronation of 1911 in the Marlborough state coach, with its claret panels and real silver fittings, and attended by a wigged coachman and powdered servants in their claret-coloured liveries, which have the well-known "motto" braiding.

HER GRACE, THE ATHLETE.

The Duchess of Roxburgh is perhaps, less heard of than some of her compatriots, for in spite of the fact that she and the Duke now rent Chesterfield House, Mayfair, yet she seems to prefer Floors Castle and a country life in Scotland. However, before her marriage she had made herself a favourite in London, and acted as joint hostess with her mother at the many smart parties which they gave at Wimborne House, which they had rented from Lord and Lady Wimborne. The Duchess is dark and slender, with a bright, clever face, and strikes one as decidedly attractive. She has quite an English love for outdoor life and active exercise. She walks, plays golf, skates well, and is a keen and expert salmon fisher. Her diamonds are splendid, but the turquoise seems to be her favourite stone, and these she has collected from girlhood upwards, and owns some splendid specimens.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

The Duchess of Manchester has, of late, come much to the fore as a smart hostess. She and the Duke have entertained at their house in Grosvenor square, and this year before Easter she gave an informal fancy dress dance, after which there was a performance of "Hullo! Ragtime" from one of the music halls. The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester was a romantic affair of 1900. They were made man and wife early one morning in Marylebone Church, and the bride wore a hat, a blouse, and a short skirt, instead of the orthodox white satin and orange blossoms. Her first child, Lady Mary Montagu, was born in 1901, and an amusing incident occurred in this relation. Kimbolton Castle, the ducal family place, was then let, but it was deemed important that a possible hair should be born under the ancestral roof-tree. So the tenant came to the rescue, and lent his house—and a small daughter made her appearance. Kimbolton Castle is now occupied by the Duke's uncle, Lord Charles Montagu, and he and the Duchess reside at Kylemore Castle, their place in Ireland.

THE OGDEN MILLS SET.

Lady Granard, as wife of the Master of the Horse, holds a place of her own in the world of London. Like the Duchess of Roxburgh, she was well-known and well-liked before she became a peeress. The then Miss Beatrice Mills and her twin sister, Miss Gladys Mills, were taken about in the smart set by their mother, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and their aunt, Mrs. Cavandish Bentinck. And they were immensely admired for their good looks, their chic, and their perfect dressing. As it happens, they taught us the heredity of twindom. Their mother and aunt were the twin daughters of Mrs. Livingstone, and Mrs. Ogden Mills in her turn had twin girls, who are now Lady Granard and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps. Lady Granard is as smart as ever, but has anglicized herself in a charming manner. She makes a good hostess for the party in power, and is devoted to Castle Forbes, her husband's place in Ireland. Lord Granard is tall and good-looking, and his friends have given him the quite undeserved nickname of "Tubby," as Master of the Horse, he is on State occasions in close attendance on his Sovereign, and he has one of the Royal carriages and a pair of horses always at his disposal, and four of the Royal footmen are reserved entirely for attendance on him—a privilege extended to no other member of the Royal Household. Lord and Lady Granard are frequent guests at Windsor Castle and at Buckingham Palace, and are in the inner set of Court Society.

Lady Craven is another American peeress who belongs to the same magic circle. Lord Craven is Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, with the result that his wife does her part as a hostess for the Government. She married at sixteen, and even now looks too fair and young to be the mother of a son of nearly sixteen. Lord Craven goes by the name of "Uffy," which is taken from his second title, Viscount Uffington. He is now much in London, but when at home at Coombe Abbey he plies the peaceful art of turning; and makes countless jig-saw puzzles, which he gives to his intimates. Lord and Lady Craven share a London house with the latter's widowed mother, Mrs. Bradely Martin.

SISTER OF A DISTINGUISHED VICE-REINE.

Lady Suffolk was once Miss Marguerite Leiter, and a sister of the late Lady Curzon of Kedleston. And she holds a high position, as the Suffolk peerage dates from 1603, and stands only sixth on the long list of earldoms. Lord Suffolk is the nineteenth of his line, and the founder of his house was connected with the dukedom of Norfolk. Lady Shuffolk is handsome and attractive, but in many ways unlike the typical American. She is sometimes in London, but prefers life at Charlton Park, her husband's beautiful old place in Wiltshire, and she is devoted to her three small sons, and believes in the old saying that "home-keeping hearts are happiest." Charlton is one of the most splendid Jacobean houses in England, and the state rooms and the oak-panelled picture gallery are lined with old family and royal portraits which include pictures of George I, Mary of Modena, and Queen Elizabeth. Three of the family portraits are framed in silver.

A YOUTHFUL CHAPERONE.

Lady Essex, from her beauty and position, also holds a foremost place in the world of London. And this year she has come out as a youthful chaperone, as she now takes about her pretty young daughter, Lady Iris Capell. She is tall and graceful, with soft eyes, dark hair, and what someone neatly described as a "magnolia tinted" complexion. She dresses cleverly, like most of her country women; and, as it happens, she is one of the smart women who seldom or never wear a tiara, but prefer a flat bandeau of rubies and diamonds. Her good looks are beyond question, and she is said to have sat as a model for a noted picture called "The Lady in White," by Herkomer. Cassiobury Park, the family place near Watford, was at one time let, but Lord and Lady Essex are now in residence there; and they also have a charming house in London, with a garden of its own, and oak-panelled rooms, in Davies Street, near Berkeley Square. Lord Essex has a proud place in our peerage. His title dates from 1661, and the name of Capell may be found in the nation's history. This recalls to mind that for ages the name was spelt Capel, but the sixth earl revived the old spelling in 1880. Lord and Lady Essex belong to the smart racing set, and may be seen about at most of the best meetings, but as her health is delicate she seldom winters in England, but goes off in late autumn to Spain, Sicily, or the Riviera.

AN AUTHORITY ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Lady Donoughmore—another American Countess—is tall and fair, with wonderful blue eyes and an easy manner that wins her many appreciators. She is a charming hostess, takes much interest in topics of the times, and has a great ambition as regards her husband's political future. Her amusements are many and varied. She is fond of music, sings well, and is a good executant. Also, she plays golf well, is a fine whip and a capable horsewoman. Lord Donoughmore is still on the right side of forty, has held office under a Unionist Government, and is reckoned as an authority on Eastern affairs. It was a quaint coincidence that he and his late father had birthdays on the same day—March 2.

Lady Ancaster now holds a foremost place in Anglo-American Society. She was the beautiful Miss Eloise Breese, a daughter of Mrs. Harry Higgins by her first marriage, and she married Lord Ancaster, then Lord Willoughby De Eresby, in 1905. Lady Ancaster has a unique personality. She talks well, reads a great deal, and her taste in books is wide and catholic. Music is another delight, and she shows a great love for Wagner operas And she has a liking for sport and outdoor life which is not often seen in Americans, is a fine horsewoman, and her skill in the hunting field was most likely an important factor in her engagement to the then Lord Willoughby. She and her husband have a good house in London, but, owing to her love of nature she prefers to be much in the country. Although ultra-modern in many ways, yet her gentleness, kindness, and thoughtful spirit insensibly remind one of the great ladies of past centuries. Lord Ancaster is only a second earl, but he belongs to one of the oldest families in England. He is a tweny-second Baron Willoughby, and a twenty-fifth when the Baronesses are counted, and this title dates from 1313.

THE ONLY VISCOUNTESS FROM U.S.A.

Lady Falkland is our only American Viscountess, and, as her wedding took place in 1879, she is among the "doyenness of Anglo-American peeresses. She is a charming, pleasant-faced woman, and entertains in cheery style at her house in Upper Grosvenor Street for her pretty youngest daughter, Miss Letice Cary. Lord Falkland is premier Viscount of Scotland. and his peerage dates from 1620. He has no country place, but owns property in the City, and has a fine collection of pictures. There are many American Baronesses in the world of London: among others, Lady Bagot, Lady Bateman, Lady Barremore, Lady Cheylesmore, Lady Decies, Lady Newborough, Lady Greville, and the widowed Lady Malcolm of Poltalloch. Lady Mewborough is a pretty, fair woman, who dresses to perfection; and her sister, Mrs. Cecil Bingham, a daughter-in-law of Lord Lucan, has of late come much to the fore as a smart dance hostess. This latter chaperones Miss Chauncey, her daughter by her first marriage, and also Miss Lavinia Bingham, daughter of her husband, General Cecil Bingham. Lady Bateman, Lady Barrymore, and Lady Creville, were also young widows at the time of their marriage, and they are now very much to the fore both in town and country. Lady Barrymore's daughter by her first marriage, Mrs. Montagu Elliot, is well known in the smart world as a good linguist and a clever leader of cotillons. Lady Greville spends each season in London, and gives amusing dinners; and Lady Cheylesmore entertains Royalty, and this year gave a smart cotillon before Easter.

Among American wives of peers' eldest sons may be mentioned Lady Maidstone and Lady Acheson, both of whom had youth, beauty, and riches. Lady Maidstone was Miss Margaretta Drexel, and married Lord Maidstone, only son of the eighth Lord Winchilsea and Nottingham. Lady Acheson, wife of Lord Acheson, eldest son of Lord Gosford, was Miss Mildred Carter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ridgely Carter. She, too, is exquisitely pretty fair, with blue eyes and golden hair, is a clever linguist, and comes from one of the oldest families in Virginia. Both these weddings took place in 1910. Among many other charming Americans who adorn our London world, are Mrs. "Lulu" Harcourt, wife of the present Colonial Secretary; Mrs. Waldorf Astor, owner of the "Sanci" diamond; and Lady Alastair Innes Ker, sister to Lady Ancaster, and wife of Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, brother and present heir to the Duke of Roxburgh.

THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

ON WINGS OF THOUGHT.

There's nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so, is good sound philosophy, as we all know full well, and therefore Mrs. Besant is not startling or surprising us in the least with what I may call her "thinking hard" doctrines. Of course, she does not pretend they are her own or anything novel, but one feels sure she hopes that they will be accepted as something new and strange, and therefore adopted. For my own part, I do not see that we must needs become full-blown theosophists to try "thinking hard" in the way she suggests. What is promised as the reward of so doing seems to me so fascinating, such a delightful recreation, that I wonder we are not all anxious to put on thinking-caps and practise with diligence a most pleasurable form of sport. For just think what this "thinking hard" or concentration means—getting out of yourself! That is what most of us want to do. We all long for that "over there," where we are sure everything is so much better. Men think to get away from themselves by rushing to the uttermost parts of the earth, slaying, or "making a fresh start," or trying some form of occupation they could or would not pursue at home. When women essay it they run away with another woman's husband, or their own husband's best friend, or take up a cause. In neither case is the desired result generally attained. But there is no doubt about the efficacy of what I must fain call theosophical prescription, if only it is accurately made up. You really must think hard if you are to get to fresh woods and pastures new, and have a thorough change oblivious of yourself, your worries, your encumbrances, your daily round and common task. It costs nothing, and need not lead through the Divorce or any other Court. It can be taken in your room like a portable Turkish bath or an injection of morphia. For all there is to do is to empty your mind and just let your thoughts travel in a certain direction. A thousand miles a minute appears to be about the speed limit, and one can go a long way at this pace. It seems worth trying. After all, it is an inexpensive amusement, but the truth must be confessed that, if put to it, nineteen of twenty people would fail to really "think."

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICA ON ENGLISH SOCIETY.

Lady Betty writes:—If the average person were to be asked in what way America has most noticeably influenced this country, he would probably answer airily: "Oh, Ragtime and the Bunnyhug!" It is true that both those forms of art have come to us from the States, but a little reflection and research show that they are perhaps the least important and least representative of that countrys exports to England. Besides, the Bunnyhug in Boston and in London are two very different things. For years Americans have been famous as the best dancers in the world, and their influence on English dancing has always (or at any rate until recently) been for good. It is unfortunate that their variations of the one-step have not "travelled" well. Those that have come to us would probably be as much condemned in the best American circles as they are here. What one can say, however, is that the whole revival of interest in dancing in London has come to us from America, and has been assiduously fostered by American hostesses in London. It is not merely a matter of the dollars spent over them which accounts for the fact that, so far, the two most successful dances of the Season have been given by American hostesses.

The leading characteristics of our Trans-Atlantic visitors (are as I need hardly point out!) energy and "go." They are seldom bored; nearly always energetic, bright-eyed, and cheery. In cases were too much breeding has rendered English people a little flat the intermixture of American blood, or even merely the society of Americans, has had an immediate "champagnising" effect. It is very amusing to watch the alterations in the habits of some of the English peeresses which the presence among them of Americans has brought about. The American peeresses are nearly always energetic, almost bustling constantly in the public eye, as entertaining or opening bazaars, or attending social functions. To keep pace with them, and to keep their place in the sun at all, the English peeresses have had to follow suit as well as they can. The result has been an enormous increase in social energy. People do things, in the way of entertaining, &c., very much more since the marriages of American women into English Society have become frequent.—*Gentlewoman.*

STOOD THE TEST.

Dr. McTavish, of Edinburgh, was something of a ventriloquist, and it befell that he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery, who must necessarily be of strong nerves. He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were, in order to test his nerves, he would say, while pointing to a grinning skeleton standing upright in a corner, "Part of your work would be to feed the skeleton there, and while you are here you may as well have a try to do so."

A few lads would consent to a trial, and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon. While they were pouring the hot mess into the skull, the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer, and gurgle out, "Br-r-r-gr-h-uh! that's hot!"

This was too much, and, without exception, the lads dropped the basin and bolted. The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came, and was given the gruel and spoon.

After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say: "Gr-r-r-uh-r-br! that's hot!"

Shovelling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever, he lad rapped the skull and impatiently retorted:

"Well blow it, carn't yer, yer ould bony?"

The doctor sat down in his chair and fairly roared, but when he came to he engaged the lad on the spot.

Mrs. Strong: "Yes, we passed a resolution to-night, Charles, pledging ourselves to help to ameliorate the crying evils of to-day."

Mr. Strong: "Then, for goodness' sake, Clare, go upstairs to the twins!"

THE MOTHER OF A KING'S SON.

I have been thinking backwards, so to say, this week, which is a rather easier undertaking when in company with such a guide as Mr. W. S. Childe-Pemberton. But it has been very successful. For a space have I lived in the sixteenth century, been in the company of lively, pretty, and cultivated girls about the Court of Henry VIII., and, what is more, come to a better understanding of the Tudor Bluebeard. It is with "Elizabeth Blount" (Eveleigh Nash, 12s. 6d.), one of the loveliest women of her time, though no known portrait of her exists, the mother of Henry VIII.'s handsome, loyable, and most clever son, Henry Fitzroy, that Mr. Pemberton chiefly concerns himself. He is a descendant of her father's family, and as such has had access to many private documents. So with his valuable aid, and by the exercise of one's own imagination and the thinking-hard process, it is possible to see little Bess Blount at Court, to watch her and the handsome and the quite "respectable" young King taking part in such mummeries as we have just had at Albert Hall, and employing her very sweet voice in singing the then fashionable "frottole" to the King's accompaniment. When a girl is very pretty and possesses a charming voice it is certainly a little dangerous for an alluring young man to play her accompaniments! Henry was very fond of music, Bess Blount was altogether lovely, and Erasmus tells us that the very air of Britain "was charged with kisses." Osculation was the order of the day. So what wonder that even the then pious and quite affectionate husband of Katherine of Aragon fell beneath the spell of her charming lady-in-waiting! Strangely enough, there was little scandal, even among the Court gossips, and had all gone as it seemed probable at one time pretty Bess's pretty head might have been added to those in the grim chamber of Henry's matrimonial experiences. However, she twice married and lived happily ever after, first as Lady Tailbois and then as Lady Clinton. Even now we do not learn half as much as we should like of this beautiful Bess, who wrought such havoc with sixteenth century hearts. If she is in the shadows, the King stands well in the light, and it is quite an agreeable exercise to look backwards through the mirror thus held up to us, a very good way of living elsewhere for a bit. But there is a great deal in "Elizabeth Blount and Her Surroundings" to further convince one that, even if times change and we with them, "plus Ca change, plus c'est le meme chose."

AND A KING'S DAUGHTER.

By another switch of the mind, and with Mrs. Rudolph Stawell's translation of Ernest Daudet's "Madame Royale" (Heinemann, 10s.) one may pass two centuries later amid very different scenes and, with the exception of this poor martyr of the French Revolution, far less pleasant people. One would almost imagine there was little left to be said of that ghastly period of history and its immediate aftermath, but M. Daudet has contrived to collect some fresh details that make the story of his hapless heroine worth re-telling. We get into a somewhat different atmosphere by concentrating attention on her alone; we come to a better understanding of her character and the terrible sorrows of her clouded life; but I cannot say that it is very refreshing to turn back the pages of history and try to see things as they were. Madame Royale certainly had about as bad a time as any woman ever born. Her inexpressibly sad childhood was followed by a girlhood that would have soured most girls, and her marriage is hardly to be described as a peaceful one. It is small wonder that she grew bitter as age advanced. I suppose M. Daudet's book has an historical interest, but it seems to be just a little superfluous, and it most certainly makes depressing reading.

DOMESTIC TRAINING.

Domestics grow beautifully less. Only the other day the Duchess of Marlborough referred to them as a decreasing quantity, and declared that modern education had done nothing whatever to fit girls for service or housewifery nO the contrary, they were far less capable than their grandmothers, who were not taught French and morris-dancing, and taken over to Paris to broaden their minds. Yet here is Mr. Pease telling us that we ought to encourage girls to read novels as part of their training for domestic service! One hardly supposes that those who thirst for fiction would need pressing to purchase "From Cap to Coronet or Elsie and the Earl." Such works are to be found every day in dresser-drawers, and doubtless between the soup and the savoury many an exciting situation is read and discussed below stairs. But unless Mr. Pease is prepared with a list of such novels as he considers specially suitable as manuals for maidservants, one may be pardoned for taking a sceptical view of this method of training girls. How would "Three Weeks or The Spinster or Resurrection" help a girl to deal with sauces ro handle delicate China? Would a course of Thackeray and Mr. Henry James assist her to master the duties of a parlourmaid? And is there any hope that a "tweeny" would advance herself on the study of Victoria Cross or Miss Marie Corelli? What is the best literary food for pages, and how would you mentally feed an under-footman? These will soon become vital questions, and without doubt the inquiry columns of literary journals and papers devoted to feminine interests will, in due course, be filled with agonising appeals from distracted housewives who have to make out a weekly list of novels for the servants' hall. May be, if our domestics are to 'train' on novels they will require something stronger by the time they get to service.

STANDS ENGLISH WHERE IT DID?

Like a recurring decimal is the wail about the decadence of the English language. Those who "ought to know better," who should be the very people to preserve it pure and undefiled, are those who do their best to murder it, we are always being told. The wail is an annual one in literary journals. But is this so? I think not. Society indulges in slang; it always has had its shibboleths even if they are vulgar; it always will. But what you may say to-day and be quite smart you must not say to-morrow or you will be ranked an "outsider." If you "murder" the English language you must slay with your finger on the pulse of the smart set. You cannot use any kind of grammatical or orthographical weapon wherewith to do the deed. It must be the one reserved for the exclusive use of the elect. And when fashions change with kaleidoscopic alacrity they leave no permanent effect behind. If damage were really done to our language by fashionable effectations of speech, then long ago must it have been battered out of all recognition. Whereas there is never a shade of variableness in the language of those who matter. It is in the lower strata of society that we do mark lingual ravages. The baby of Mayfair is taught from its youth up to speak correctly; its tone of voice is born with it; how it chooses to express itself from its undergraduate and schoolroom days onward entirely depends on the way the wind of fashion blows. But winds veer this way and that, and the English of the well-born remains pure. "Oi polloi" are tossed hither and thither by goodness knows what. Slang becomes embedded in their vocabulary; they seem to have no real hold on vowels—or for that matter, on consonants. Their voices have no fixed standard, their pronunciation is as the shifting sands. At present they are suffering from an effort to be refeigned which is the nearest I can get to their way of pronouncing refined. This effort, combined with the ubiquitous adenoid, is infinitely more terrible than their early Victorian forebears' unvarnished cockneyism. Better whole sentences of Americanese, where the voice of culture is, than a correct phrase delivered in the present Council school tone and manner.—Ambrosia in the "World."

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

The *English Review* is rendering an incalculable service to modern poetry (*not* Georgian, may we insist), and in the June number Geoffrey Cookson's "Nocturne" reaches a very high level of poetic imagery, expressed in unequivocal language. Here is an extract of the poet's description of a turbid pool of the blind sea:—

On its broad surface filth
And splendour glittered; chastity and spilth
Of lewdness; all compassion, all disdain,
All beauty, all disgust, all pride, all pain,
Swept indistinguishably; as if some power,
Which is the cosmic spirit of the hour
And of all time, that neither seeks, nor spares,
Nor pardons, nor rewards, but all man dares
Or suffers, prompts, absorbs and supersedes,
Wrought visibly; compelling to its needs
Those strenuous atoms, by the Hand that flung
The stars through space, fish through the deep, and stung
To life the warm earth-slime. The human stream
Swarmed, yeasty nothings focussed in the beam
Illumining microscapico slide,
And tyrannous frauds that kept the world tongue-tied,
Serene and sanguine prophecies, and bright
Hallucinations sank: and infinite
Abysses wailed; and deities august
Cried, like the voice that whispers in the dust.
And darkened windows glimmered in the naves
Of Lampless sanctuaries; and silent graves
Seemed cenotaphs of faiths whose light is spent;
And a new voice beat down the argument
Of childish creeds. But beyond love and hate,
Remorseless still, and still dispassionate,
Helpless and irresistible as doom
Heaved the unfathomable sea, whose womb
Brings forth her mighty children, and whose maw
Devoureth her own brood.

Employer (to his clerk): "Is it true that when the clock strikes six you put down your pen and go, even if you are in the middle of a word?"

Clerk: "Certainly not, sir. If it gets so near six as that I never begin the word at all."

CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

MAN'S TALK ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

WHERE QUEENS HAVE FAILED.

Being merely a Clubman and not much else, I am not very great on the subject of fashions in dress as a general rule. The other day, though, a rumour reached me that a young lady whose name, like that of her mother before her, is synonomous with perfect taste in toilettes, had been ordering evening dresses of stiff white satin almost of a bell shape. Wonderful news this indeed! For it wants some of the younger generation of fashionable ladies to make a move in the direction of a more becoming style of evening dress than the present. The Queen and Queen Alexandra have long tried their best to influence public opinion in the right direction, but (as I wrote last week) the rising generation is too headstrong to take a lead from older people, even though of such distinction as the two royal ladies I have mentioned. It takes one of their own generation really to make an impression in such matters. and the young lady in question (if it be true that she has renounced the bobble and all its works) should be just the one to do it, being both by births and upbringing really of the first fashion.

ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

For myself I am tired to death of seeing my lady friends draped in what appears to be one attenuated man's trouser. Certainly made fairly full round the hips, but tapering down to almost nothing at the ankles: a very sorry sight indeed. And when the wearers thereof try to walk! Nothing more ungraceful can be imagined, for in most cases it means a sort of shuffle, exasperating to their male relations, who cannot, try how they may, adapt their steps satisfactorily in any possible way. The other day I saw a fashionable lady doing her best to run for a train, her excited spouse waiting on the platform and exhorting her to make haste. The spirit was willing, but it was as impossible as were the efforts of the young lady dressed in the height of the fashion who (so history relates) tried to reach the step of a hansom cab. Even, therefore, from the point of view of practical everyday utility, the sooner these tight skirts go out of fashion the better.

THE POLITE ART OF SWEARING.

I heard a curious but very animated argument going on the other day as to whether young men or young women are nowadays most given to the use of expletives. The general opinion seemed to be that ladies are the worst offenders in this respect nowadays. There is, of course, a type of young man in every epoch who directly he is on the verge of manhood thinks it adds infinitely to his consequence to use swear words. But this phase soon wears off, and certainly among the frequenters of Club smoking rooms oaths, like wine and spirits, are much less the vogue than they were some few years ago. With the other sex things are different. It is only since the "arrival" of the bachelor woman that the "big, big D" has become at all common with ladies, and I know plenty of men to this day who really have a feeling of physical repulsion when they hear a woman swear. This does not prevent even girls from doing it, and pretty handsomely, too, for in all they do members of the female sex are nothing if not thorough. They do nothing by halves, as witness the feverish if illogical behaviour of the Suffragettes. So now I am told girls swear roundly on the very slightest provocation, and as if it were the most natural thing in the world. What makes this all the more regrettable is that the habit of consigning all and sundry to a warm place is so easily acquired that after a time those who get into the way of it swear without knowing they are doing it. "D——ns have had their day," said Bob Acres more than a century ago, but he was a little previous, for certainly they seem to be going as strong as ever in this second decade of the twentieth century.

DEPRESSED TRADES FOLK.

It is a curious thing that in spite of trade being so good and money apparently plentiful the shops and places of amusement are complaining of bad times. I fancy it is the hotel keepers who really do best out of the boom—at all events during the London Season. People more and more shirk the trouble of taking a house, so they hire rooms at an hotel, and this is often rather a costly business when it means accommodation for parents and a couple of daughters. Economies are practised in other directions, which mean less shopping and fewer theatre parties. Another thing is that I believe there are too many shops nowadays, especially when stores have grown to so great and so prosperous a pitch that their managers are able to purchase royal residences. For sometime past shopkeepers have been not a little discontented with their bad returns from the London Season. My belief is that they will not see good times again till shops are fewer and stores on a less magnificent scale, if such a thing ever comes to pass. Where hotels and restaurants are concerned, a supply can generally be depended on to create a demand; but this is not the case with shops, especially as so many of our rich American visitors make their purchases in Paris en route for London, instead of waiting till they arrive.

SOME CRUDE IDEAS ON THE RING.

I do not find my sporting friends grow at all more resigned to the dramatic happenings of Derby Day as time goes on. Though not a betting man myself, those who put a bit on have a share in my sympathy; not so large a one, however, as I give to the he or she who had drawn the favourite in the great Calcutta sweepstake, and had perhaps for a few brief minutes the delirious joy of considering himself a winner of £50,000, only to find this marvellous stroke of luck was reserved not for the favourite but for a rank outsider. Is the betting game, I wonder, worth the candle, when one may be liable to such rude reverses as these, or even to the less acute but equally annoying sensation of having backed a winner, only to find him disqualified. Certainly it would appear to be for, not only does betting on horses grow and flourish as a pastime or even occupation, but it does so in spite of the certainty that no one can really make money in this way. On the contrary, it is pretty well certain that bookies in the long run come out on top.

ALGERNON—In the *Genilewoman*

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A large manufacturer had a customer of long standing who, on some plea or other, was in the habit of deducting a certain amount from the value of nearly every parcel of goods he received.

Recently, on receiving an order this customer, the manufacturer sent off the invoice, which is usually dispatched at the same time as the goods. It was not long before he received a letter of complaint, stating that the goods were again unsatisfactory—exhibited several flaws in the manufacture, etc.—and that he (the customer) had no further use for them unless he were allowed ten per cent on their value.

The manufacturer replied with well-feigned indignation, and reluctantly agreed to allow the reduction, provided the money was paid at once.

A remittance arrived by return of post but the point of story is—the goods had never been dispatched.

Up to the present date that customer has had nothing more to say as to the unsatisfactory condition of articles ordered.

NOT A BUYER.

They say when a man goes to selling horses he can no longer be honest, at least in respect to horses, and yet "they say" may be mistaken. At least it occurred to me so, one day, as, riding along a pleasant road, I met a man on horseback.

"Want to buy a horse?" he inquired.
"What do you want for him?" said I.
"Forty pounds," said he.
"What do you ask for him?" said I.
"Thirty pounds," said he.
"What will you take for him?" said.
"Twenty-five pounds," said he.
"What will you get for him?" said I.
"Twenty pounds," said he.
"What did you give for him?" said I.
"Ten pounds," said he.
"What is he worth?" said I.
"A fiver," said he. "I reckon you don't want to buy a horse, mister," and he rode into the yard of a big establishment I could see through the trees.

"What's that building?" I asked of a man a hundred yards farther on.

"Lunatic asylum," he replied, curtly, and I steered in the other direction.

HIS LORDSHIP'S BEARD.

A certain peer, who had a very long and very bushy beard, had dismissed his valet for the night. Shortly afterward, however, he was much annoyed to hear peals of laughter from below, and called back the man to explain. This valet answered that it was just a little joke; but his lordship would have none of it, and demanded the details angrily.

"Well," admitted the man, with reluctance, "it was really a little game we were having, my lord."

"What game?"

"Well, my lord, a kind of guessing game."

"Don't be a fool, Waters! I rang for you in order to get an explanation. What guessing game were you playing? Guessing what?"

"We blindfolded the cook, to tell the truth, my lord, and then one of us kissed her, and she had to guess who it was. The footman held the mop up and he kissed it, and then cried out: Oh, your lordship! How dare you!"

A TRAIL OF WITS.

Tom Hood and Theodore Hook were both notorious wits, and, meeting one day, made a wager as to which of them could spring the best extempore pun on the other.

The judge appointed was their mutual friend, Charles Mathews, and it was agreed that the prize should be a supper for the three, for which the loser was to pay. Scarcely had the agreement been made when they espied a signboard on which the owner, meaning to advertise his beer, had printed, "Beer sold here."

"Oho!" said Hook. I suppose that bear is his own bruin."

"Good!" said Mathews. "You'll have hard work if you're going to beat that, Master Thomas."

"I dare say that he'll do it, though," said Hook, "for you know he carries more than two faces under one hood. Don't you, Tom?"

At that moment, turning a sharp corner, they came in sight of a small, tumbledown house, standing in the midst of a wretched little plot of well-trampled grass, just in front of which was a huge board with the inscription "Beware the dog."

Hood looked cautiously round in all directions, and, finding no dog anywhere visible, picked up a broken piece of chalk and scribbled this query underneath the warning, "Ware be the dog?"

"Well, I'll tell you what it is, my boys," said Mathews. "I can't decide between to such jokes as those, and, what's more, I'm not going to try; so we had better all go and sup together and each one of us pay his own share."

OBLIGING HIM.

Arthur Roberts, the famous comedian, like most celebrities of the stage, was from time to time pestered by would-be actors who had an idea that they were born geniuses. One young man was particularly persistent in his attempts to see Mr. Roberts, and wrote him frequently asking for advice as to how he could get on the stage.

Mr. Roberts politely advised him to give up the idea, but the young man would not do so, and began haunting the stage-door of the theatre, until at last the comedian could stand it no longer. The aspirant was invited in one evening, and Mr. Roberts met him on the stage after the fall of the curtain.

"You are the gentleman who wants to know how to get on the stage?" he said. "Well, isn't it simple? Isn't it easy? You're on it now! No, not a word of thanks! I'm delighted, I'm sure! You'll find it just as easy to get off. Good night."

After that he was left in peace.

SMART GIRL.

He (after marriage): "I don't see why you are not as considerate of my comfort as you used to be of your father's."

She: "Why, my dear, I am!"

He: "How do you make that out? When I come into the house I have to hunt around for my slippers and everything else I happen to want; but when I used to court you, and your father would come in from business, you would rush around gathering up his things, wheel his easy-chair up to the fire, warm his slippers, and get him both a head-rest and a foot-rest, so that all he had to do was to drop right down and be comfortable."

She: "Oh, that was only so he'd go to sleep the sooner!"

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITION.

A GREAT COQUETTE. M.ME RECAMIER AND HER SALON By JOSEPH TURQUAN. Translated from the French. For more than half a century Mme. Recamier reigned as the acknowledged beauty of Paris. Her *salon* was among the most famous in an age of *saious* Massena, Moreau, Junot, Bernadotte, Lucien Buonaparte, Prince Augustus of Prussia, Canova, Benjamin Constant, and Chateaubriand were among her devoted admirers, David and Gerard immortalised her on canvas the Prince of wales and Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire feted her, Fox, Holland, and Wellington paid their court to her, Mme. de Stael was her friend, soliders, statesmen, men of science, and men of letters vied with one another to do her honour, and the Academy elected her nominees to its vacant chairs, There is more than a touch of irony in the reflection that all this homage was paid to a bundle of negations. Without birth or talent or affection, neither wife nor mother nor courtesan, Mme. Recamier collected notabilities as other people collect stamps or rare engravings. She had enough wit to flatter women as well as men, and she was an adept in provoking passions she had no intention of satisfying. She was a coquette *par excellenee.* M. Turquan's memoir is able and exhaustive. Whether the target was worth so much powder and shot may be doubted. His book is not likely to lack readers.

MYSTERIES, BY WM. LE QUEUX (*Ward Lock and Co.*, 6s.) In an autor's note we are informed that " the experiences contained in this book are taken from jottings in my note-book, recorded during many years of constant travel across Europe, and in all instances they are based, more or less, upon actual facts as reported to the various chiefs of of the London and Continental Police." Assuming that this statement is to be taken au *pied de la tettre*, Mr. Le Quex has come into contact, directly or indirectly with enough human depravity to stock several dozen Adelphi melodramas. Never does the man into whose mouth the various stories are put go anywhere without villains springing up round him like mushrooms. In " The Red Door." for instance, he is a schoolmaster who accepts the post of tutor in a Russian family. His employer proves to be the head of a set of jewel and bank thieves the " son " whom he supposed to teach is really a girl, and by her wiles a bank-clerk is inveigled into the house, and promptly murdered. The tutor himself only just escapes being poisoned. Unfortunately for the arch-conspirator, a woman whom he attempts to rob of her jewels happens to be a Nihilist, and to recognise the Russian as an old " informer." Matching craft with craft, she sends him a tomb instead of the expected jewels, and an explosion rids the world of as thorough a scoundrel as ever entered into it.

THE SPHINX IN THE LABYRINTH, by Maudo Annesley. (Mills and Boon). When Stephen Warren dives into the Lac de Grand Krale in order to rescue a girl who, as he soon discovers, can swim like a fish, he is plunging into still more troubled waters. By one of these extraordinary coincidences which form part of the stock-in-trade of the novelist, Ora Lloyd proves to be a cousin of stephen's invalid wife, Camille. The three become exceedingly friendly, with results that might have been foreseen. An attack by a fierce bull—where would feminine fiction be without that noble animal?—ends in a second attempt at rescue, and in Ora finding herself being carried back to the house by Stephen. On the way he kisses her, and at the kiss " Ora's soul flew straight out to Heaven, soaring, soaring in the warmth and light of the glory of life. Strange to say, although Camille discovers the attachment between Ora and her husband, she is angelic enough to feel no jealousy. Stephen loves her also, and she is happy in his happiness. Eventually, however, as if to put the seal on her disinterestedness, she dies, leaving the field clear to Ora. And then the latter renders topsy-turvydom complete by casting Stephen off, for fear of " making Camille's soul lonely." Maude Annesley takes the title of her book from a saying of G. F. Monkshood. Some smart epigrammatic phrases are scattered about in this essentially modern production.

THE CHARMING OF ESTERCEL BY GRACE RHYS. Estercel, of the O'Neils mounted on his great white stallion, was a splendid figure: it was natural that his cousin and playmate Sabi a should have fallen in love with him. Equally natural, in the Ireland of Queen Elizabeth's time, was Sabia's resort to a love-charm in order to secure his affections. Estercel presently fell a victim to another sort of spell, more potent and less innocent: but Sabia won him in the end, as she deserved to do Tyrone's reballion and Essex's expedition form the back-ground to the story. Mrs. Rhys has idealised the character of Tyrone; and her version of Essex's negotiations differs from that generally accepted as historical: but something must be allowed to her patrotic sympathies. Tamburlaine, the great white horse, is her real hero. He has been as carefully studied as most people study humans. For our part, we find him wholly admirable.

THE HOUSE OF SPIES.—By Warwick Deeping. (Cassell) De Rothan, half French half Irish, swaggers about as an exiled Royalist in Sussex in the year 1805, when all England is on the edge of itsnerves expecting Napoleon's invading army. How, then, De Rothan does not come to be taken for what he is—a spy—is a little mysterious, and his contempt for Sussex folk would seem to be justified. For all that, after he has duped the visionary scholar Anthony Durrell, fought and cheated and kidnapped honest, blundering Jasper Benham, carried off pretty Nance Durrell, played a daring game with Jeremy, the old fencing master, and shown himself in a hundred ways clever and unscrupulous, he meets withthe death he deserves in the moonlight on the shore at Pett Level just as he hopes to escape to France. De Rothan is a witty villain, and he and the other characters in the story are excellently drawn. And Mr. Deeping very cleverly suggests all through the book, the suspense of a countryside that never knew but that it might wake in the morning to find the French landed. But the reader will regret that Mr. Deeping, who writes so tersely and with such power, did not give us a story with a less old-fashioned and formal plot.

A book by Lord Loreburn, entitled " CAPTURE AT SEA " is announced by Messrs Methuen for publication at an early date. It is not a law book, but an explanation in simple language of the dangers to which the laws of the sea expose commerce in time of war, with suggested remedies the neutralization of unoffending commerce at sea is advocated, and reasons given for anticipating International agreement in this change.

A new novel by Max Rittenberg, entitled " SWIRLING WATERS " will be issued by Messrs Methuen. It is a story of the whirlpool of finance, in which a successful financier, weary of the life, tries to cut loose and start a fresh existence.

" SANDY MARRIED " a sequel to Mrs. Dorothy Conyer's amusing book "The Strayings of Sandy,' will be issued by Messrs. Methuen. It tells of Sandy Married, his life in Ireland, and the amusing complications which arise when he is left guardian to two young and unsporting people, Araminta and Hildebrand, who against their wishes have to keep a racing stable and win the Grand National or marry, before they can claim their uncle's large fortune.

July Number contains several new and striking features, prominent amongst which is "A Magazine Revue" entitled "The Last Question" and written by C. H. Bovill, who is famous for his revues which have been produced at "The Empire," London. This is the first of its kind to be published, and it is illustrated in colours on a novel plan. Compton Mackenzie, the author of "Carnival" contributes a short story in which he introduces Jenny Pearl, the heroine of that book. Mr. A. F. Wilding, the Lawn Tennis Champion, contributes an article on the common faults of tennis and their cure, which appears at a most appropriate time, and cannot fail to be highly appreciated. The illustrations throughout the issue are by leading artists, and particular attention is drawn to the colour printing, which has become a regular feature of the "Pall Mall."

The narrative method of Wilkie Collins is used by 'Jane Wardle,' who, of course is Oliver Madox Hueffer, in a new story which Stanley Paul & Co. will publish The story, which is entitled " HUNT THE SLIPPER," tells of an old English General who sets out impetuously to New York in search of a grand daughter whom he has never seen. His diary constitutes his contribution to the story, which continues as the search is carried on successively by a 'gentleman thief ' an "unfortunate" girl, his sweetheart, an adventurous young Englishman, and a young earl who finds useful employment for his hands as a restaurant manager in New York. The various narratives thus lead up to the discovery of the lost grandchild who in her turn adds an element of romance to some very humorous adventures.

Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co. announce a 2s. edition of 'THE UNHOLY ESTATE' by Douglas Sladen, whose latest novel "THE CURSE OF THE NILE" is now in its 4th Edition. They have also in preparation " A WIFE OUT OF EGYPT," by Norma Lorimer, a story of the British brusqueness and pride in dealing with the native Christian, ' Copt and Syrian.' This authoress is well acquainted with life in the Soudan and she makes many biting remarks on the British as well as the native character. This book will contain a valuable foreword on the political questions introduced, from the pen of Mr. Douglas Sladen.

Mr. Archibald Marshall's story "THE HONOUR OF THE CLINTONS" is published this week, and in two weeks' time a One Shilling Edition of " The Mystery of Redmarsh Farm," by the same author, will be ready with Stanley Paul & Co. The same firm announces two new sixpenny ' CLEAR-TYPE ' novels—" The City of Enticement," by Dorothea Gerard, and " The Second Elopement." by Herbert Flowerdew.

Mrs. Wharton, in " TEE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY" in the July *Scribner*, shows Undine Spragg undergoing the " accumulated bitterness of failure." All her plans have gone away, and she finds herself subjected to many forms of insult.

When Ernest Peixotto, the artist, went to South America he made a journey across Lake Titicaca, which he describes with pictures in the July *Scribner*.

Mary R. S. Andrews has shown remarkable capacity to depict the phases of life at a man's college. This knowledge she has acquired from the men of her family. Her husband, Judge Andrews, is a graduate of Harvard, her son a graduate of Yale, and her brother was for a number of years chaplain at West Point. In the July *Scribner* she has a story of the thirty-year men back at a reunion at Yale.

The Lumiere photographs of the Panama Canal, reproduced in the July *Scribner* (a special Panama number) were made under great difficulties owing to the semitropical climate. The plates were specially prepared in the Lumiere plant in France to withstand the moisture and heat of Panama, and Earle Harrison, who took the pictures, developed them promptly on the evening of each day. The results are a marvellous reproduction of the color and atmosphere of the work at Panama as it now appears.

" TOLD AT THE MERMAID. "

" Tales of the Mermaid Tavern. " By Alfred Noyes. (London: Blackwood.) This pendant to Mr. Noyes's epic of " Drake " takes a freer form, and one more consonant with his Muse's mutability. The old Strand tavern immortalised by Elizabethan memories and the praise of Keats makes a brave back ground for the daring pageant he has woven, with a certain courage that is nearly half presumption, perhaps, but more than half imagination, Serial publication in "Blackwood" has helped to dictate the form, no doubt, and it suffers less from piecemeal appearance than did a panoramic narrative like " Drake, " seeing that the structure of the thing lies in a series of nine scenes or romances, dealing in turn with the story of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the sad fate of Kit Marlowe, Kemp's dance to London from Norwich (the " Nine Dayes' Wonder "), the tragedy of Mary Stuart, the betrayal of Raleigh, and so on. If a poet had desired to take a cue from Chaucer and the " Canterbury Tales," he could hardly have done better than exchange the Old Tabard for the Mermaid, though it meant defying augury and the critics.

For crititism must be high in its standard in dealing with such a venture, and this not merely from the poetic and narrative standpoint, but from the dramatic as well—that is to say, so far as concerns the colour of Elizabethan dialogue and the handling of an immortal group of worthies. One has to waive a good deal to accept the machinery that Mr. Noyes imposes on himself. We must accept Ben Jonson as a sworn admirer of Shakspeare from the first—which he was not—and lose the interest of his conversion halfway through. We must take it that George Chapman talked normally (or what passes for normality in Mr. Noyes's book), and dropped a weight of erudition and a tangle of meaning that mar even the greatest of his plays and translations. Drayton talks in blank verse sentences fifteen or sixteen lines long; and Ben interlards his conversation with brickyard metaphors. This stooping to literalism is a misuse of elementary fact in biography which a little more intuition in the poet would have helped him to avoid.

The story-teller with a harp who falls back on ancient themes may be pardoned for using the old device of recurrent phrases like "foot-feathered Mercury," but there are touches of repetition in the narrative and characterisation that are more reminiscent of Dicken's labelling method than of the immortal usage of Homer and his "ox-eyed Hera" or the "rosy-fingered morn." Where we may pardon a repetition in the scene-painting, however, is in the need for recalling the reader at intervals to the convivial haunt which makes a stage for the action, and it is as well pictured here as in any passage of the book:—

At his heels
I followed—into the Mermaid!—through three yards
Of pitch-black gloom, then into an old innparlour
Swimming with faces in a mist of smoke
That up-curled, blue, from long Winchester pipes.
While—like some rare old picture, in a dream
Recalled—quietly listening, laughing, watching,
Pale on the black old oaken wainscot floated
One bearded oval face, young. with deep eyes,
Whom Raleigh hailed as "Will!"

Where the poet fails is not merely in the larger sphere of blank verse, but in the attempt to combine extremes of metaphor in imitation of poetry like Marlowe's, and the use of quotations in solution. He produces the necessary degree of horror in his account of Marlowe's death, but rant like the following jars the peace in which emotion ought to melt away into reflection:—

When a man
Simple as all great elemental things
Makes his whole heart a sacrificial fire
To one whose love is in her supple skin,
There comes a laughter in which jests break up
Like icebergs in a sea of burning marl.
There dreamers turn to murderers in an hour.
Then topless towers are burnt.

The climax of power in the book comes with Stukeley's treachery to Raleigh, and the punishment that awaits him. Calling on poor Bess Throckmorton in her widowhood, the traitor plies her with unwelcome flattery until she produces from a bundle at her bosom the thing she calls her child. This is the decaying head of Raleigh, and the Medusan horror sends the traitor shrieking into madness with remorse But the best mood is the quieter one of the hero's reverie over his last pipe before the scaffold, told in his widow's words:—

Fragrant ascending wreaths
Melted his prison-walls to a summer haze
Through which I think he saw the little port
Of Budleigh Salterton, like a sea-bird's nest
Among the Devon cliffs- . . . Then he saw,
And I with him, that gathering in the West,
To break the Fleet Invincible. O! I heard
The trumpets and the neighing and the drums,
The sound of guns at sea, like a long soft fall
Of white chalk cliffs, crumbling slowly away.
I watched the beacons on a hundred hills,
I drank that wine of battle from his cup,
And gloried in it, lying against his heart.

It is gratifying to find that Mr. Noyes is as popular out West as he is over here. Word comes that he has been made an honorary Doctor of Letters by Yale University, and that he has been appointed to deliver the Lowell Lectures for next year. All this is a tribute to the freshness, the breadth. and the humanity of his outlook, all of which qualities are evident in this book He has here enriched our restrospect of the Elizabethan period with a book full of fancy and patriotic colour, and some of the appropriate pomp of that spacious time. He opens up new kingdoms of romance to the poetry-lover of to-day, and whether his poem lives or dies we owe him much as a hardy pioneer.

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THE THIRD PERSON.

BY E. BURROWES.

A door banged loudly, quick footsteps on the wet gravel, the clang of the little iron gate, then silence but for the slow drip of rain on the laurels outside and the moan of a rising wind in the chimney.

He was gone!

Well, let him go.

Stella Ingram flung herself into a low chair near the fire and stared with angry, sombre eyes at the dancing flames.

If Dick chose to make a fuss about nothing, he was better out of the house. He was trying to play the part of domestic tyrant, but she would let him see that she would not bear that kind of thing for a moment. What was it he had said, with a note of authority against which she raged?

" I'll have no more bridge-playing in this house. Remember that!"

Her lips curled scornfully. It was the old story. She was to give up all her amusements, content herself in this deadly hole, far from all the glitter of life to which she had been used before that gay April day four years ago, when, full of happy hope and confidence she had married Dick Ingram, a young barrister with a future, though her people told her the future was very far away indeed, wrapped in mists of uncertainty, while Dick found many interests abroad, in town. How did she know what he did or where he went? A little serpent of suspicion crept about her heart. Those letters he read in such haste, and which she never saw—business letters he called them! How did she know what they were? Suppose—suppose——Oh such things happened, a third person intervened and the gulf lying between husband and wife widened and widened till nothing could bridge it over. Such things *did* happen." Supposing— this was coming to her? For there *was* a gulf fixed between them, and every day it grew wider.

Gone were the happy days of confidence, of gay laughter, of innocent jokes. Their conversation at mealtimes—they did not meet save them obliged—had resolved into such curt sentences as "More tea, please." "Pass the butter," and so forth.

And yet such a small thing had started this miserable state of affairs. Stella had been extravagant, she was ready to own that, only she would not. She had taken to bridge-playing, too, a thing no young husband with a strictly limited income could approve of especially when his wife had other duties to claim her time and attention. Was there not Master Ingram upstairs in the nursery—Master Ingram, aged nearly three, a delectable being with curly hair and heavenly blue eyes, a being all dimples and laughter?

She had the dear little house to care for, a tiny garden where lovely spring things were poking up now, spikes of delicate blue hyacinth, nodding daffodils sweet, scented violets, and narcissi

But of late Stella had been blind to all these things.

Discontent, suspicions, brooding anger, drove everything else out of her mind. The spring rain lashed the windows, the afternoon began to close in, and found her still miserable and inert, loath to do anything or to go anywhere. Dick had gone away to the City in a rage. He would not be in till dinner-time. Then a miserable silent meal would drag its accustomed course. She shivered at the thought. If only something would happen—something to break into the monotony of her life!

And something did happen. A loud peal at the bell, the entrance of her neat maid bearing a telegram.

She tore it open with shaking fingers, fears of what she hardly knew blanching her face. The colour came back to her cheeks as she read the message—angry, furious colour.

"No answer," she said, curtly.

The maid went out and shut the door. The telegraph boy departed on his red bicycle, whistling a cheerful tune. Stella Ingram read again that insolently curt message:—

"Dinning in town. May be late. Don't wait up.—Ingram.

Ingram—not *Dick*.

Dinning in town! He had done that several times of late, had found little to relate to her next day, had met her questions with evasive answers, with a few laconic words, or with silence.

Stella's heart burned within her. She stood there in the pretty little room furnished only four years ago with such tender care, with such thought and happy interest, staring at the flimsy bit of pinkish paper, as the gulf widened before her. She—she felt she hated him: She could not go on with this life; she must get away from it. Why should she stay where she was unhappy, neglected, ignored? Why should she? After all, she had relatives who would be glad to see her. Glad! She repeated the word half aloud, defiantly, with the sneaking feeling that she did not feel after all so very sure of their welcome. They would laugh, or say "I told you so," or remind her that, as she had made her bed, so she must lie upon it. That a wife's place was beside her husband, even if he turned out a disappointment. She could hear in imagination those words of trite worldly wisdom. Even her mother might not sympathize as readily with her views.

And yet she had a grievance. She wanted a change; she must get away. She could take Baby Bunting with her; it would do him good. She would write now and suggest a few days at home with her people for herself and baby. She sat down at the bureau at which she and Dick wrote their few letters and opened the blotter. Staring her in the face was a small sheet of mauve paper on which were scrawled a few lines in a writing she did not know—a woman's writing, surely. There was no address, simply this:—

" Dear Dick.—Come and dine by all means. Trocadero eight o'clock. We can have our chat there. In haste,—DOLLY."

The scarlet colour flew to her face.

Dolly!

Dine—at eight o'clock!

Why, Dick would be there to-night. *That* was what his wire meant. He was going to dine with this Dolly person—this—this——.

She flung down the pen she had taken up and started from her chair. Oh, this was the last straw! Here was confirmation of her miserable suspicions. Here was the breaking point of her endurance.

She would go. Baby Bunting should go. She would never tolerate the intrusion into her life of a third person. And such a person! Dolly!

The rage that swept over her left her white and shaken, but she commanded herself sufficiently to write a letter to Dick, to go up-stairs, and make some preparations for a journey. She could not go to-night: there was no train. But first thing in the morning that could easily be settled.

Dinner was but a pretence that night Her favourite pudding went away untasted. How could any woman eat when the wreckage of her home and happiness tumbled about her?

Even Baby Bunting had caught the infection of the uneasiness that tormented her. He cried; he would not sleep. He lay with such flushed cheeks and such star-bright eyes, refusing to be cajoled into slumber, while the slow hours ticked away—eight, nine, ten. A dozen pictures rose and tormented Stella as she went from sitting-room to nursery, and back again. Dick—and Dolly, dinning, chatting—she could imagine Dick laughing, throwing back his head and showing his splendid white teeth, in the way she knew so well, and loved—*had* loved. The remembrance was a fresh torture to her.

Eleven struck—then midnight. The clock on the stairs spoke the hour with such a solemn long-drawn-out note. Stella shivered as she sat by the fire in her warm tea-gown. She could not rest; bed was impossible, sleep far indeed from her. Baby Bunting had fallen into a sound slumber at last. He lay with his little dimpled hand under his cheek, his brown curls, so like Dick's, on the pillow, the heavenly blue eyes veiled by such white lids. As she sat and watched him Stella's thoughts went back to that sacred time before he came: Dick's care of her. Dick's anxiety, the hours of danger she had gone through, the nights when Dick had sat up with her, never wearying, never failing in attention and love. Tears started to her eyes, hot blinding tears. If things hadn't changed as they had! But what began it? Whence had come the first little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but large enough to obscure the sun of their happiness? Something pricked her; conscience spoke in a still small voice. She could recall moments of hot angry speech, or cold silence that is always worse, of discontented murmurs, of envying of other women better off than herself, those women who had tempted her to play bridge, who had laughed lightly at the idea of a husband's disapproval.

Dick had always worked hard. Why they had rejoiced together when a brief made its way to his modest chambers, when a judge had said something kind to the young man, when an extra big fee had come from a solicitor to whom he owed a good deal of his small success. Such a day had been a red-letter day, to be marked by some small festivity, even if it only consisted of a bunch of violets for her coat, or a box of bonbons. The thing was, they had rejoiced *together*. Now—they lived apart.

Half-past twelve struck.

Stella woke from her reverie with a start. The last train must be in long ago, and still Dick had not come. Was he staying the night in town? Had something happened to him? That was a new thought, a fresh fear. An accident—taxis rushed so heedlessly up and down those great thoroughfares in town along which poured a perpetual stream of traffic; motor-buses rumbled round corners, overslipery wooden pavements It would be easy for a man to slip, to fall beneath their Juggernaut-like wheels. Supposing Dick had so fallen, and lay now, far from her, in a hospital among strangers, hurt, in pain, perhaps senseless? Oh, that was indeed a torturing thought! Worse than anything else—much, much worse.

But she could do nothing. She could know nothing till morning, and then—.

Heavy uncertain footsteps crunched on the gravel outside. She sprang to her feet and opened the door. Someone was fumbling at the latch of the hall door. As she stood there her heart beating till it nearly suffocated her, she heard low voices. Something had happened. They were bringing Dick back—injured—perhaps dead. She repressed a cry as the door swung open with Dick's latchkey and a tall figure walked in supporting another man, someone who was hurt. But it was not Dick. It was Dick who was helping the stranger—Dick with a torn coat, with a bruised cheek, but otherwise unhurt. He looked at her with some surprise.

" I'm glad you're up, Stella. Get me some brandy, will you? And hot water if you can. The train had a smash. I'm not hurt, only a bit bruised and shaken. But poor old Dolly Argles, who was coming with me for a shakedown and pot-luck with us, got a nasty knock over the head. Saved me, dear old chap, from a worst one, too, by Jove! He's only a bit dotty. It will go off. But a hot drink won't do either of us any harm."

Stella hurried away for brandy, for hot water, her mind in a whirl.

Dolly Argles!

But it was a man to whom she ministered presently, a nice-looking man, who tried to thank her feebly, and whom Dick helped up to the hastily-prepared spare room and put to bed, after administering another drink and a couple of sedative tabloids.

A man!

Dolly Argles!

" He's all right now, poor old chap," said Ingram, as he came back to the sitting-room. " Jove! it was a near squeak."

He paused, and his tone changed.

" Hadn't you better go to bed, Stella?" he said, formally. " You will be tired."

" I can't Dick, till you've told me more about it. And who is—is Mr. Argles?"

" Dolly Argles? The best fellow in the world. We were at college together, but I didn't come across him again till some months ago. He's been the means of putting some good work in my way. I went up to meet him once or twice in town. Couldn't say anything about it, because things weren't settled. Then to-night we had a chat, and dined together——"

"At the Trocadero. I know."

"You know? How?"

"Because I found—a letter."

"From——"

"Dolly!"

"I—I see."

"I didn't at the time. I thought—Dick, you might have told me."

"Told you what? Hallos, what's this—a letter for me?

His eyes fell on a letter propped up on the mantelpiece, in Stella's writing. He glanced curiously at her, and tore it open.

"Dick, don't read it."

"Why not?"

"Because—oh, all right, read it then."

He did.

He read it twice; then put it down.

"Well, what does it mean?"

"That I am—I was going to leave you—to-morrow."

"And for what reason?"

"Because—oh, Dick, you know things have gone wrong, and I thought there was someone else—a third person comming between us—and—and——"

"You thought poor old Dolly was the person? You silly girl! Why didn't you ask? There never was anyone but you, Stella. You ought to know it. Dear old Dolly is the best friend I've got. He came down to-night because he was crazy to see the boy—and you; and in that smash, if it hadn't been for him, and the fact that he got between me and a beam that would have pretty well crushed me to pulp, well, I mightn't have been here to tell the tale. Now, what do you think of Dolly, eh? A person to come between us indeed? Not a bit of it. And as to other things. Stella—let's kiss and be and be friends."

" Dick!"

His arms were about her.

" The boy, " he said, in a low voice; " the link that binds us together—a trinity of love, my dear. Do you want to break *that?*"

FASHIONS IN FLEDGING.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF BIRD CHILDHOOD.

One of the most interesting points for the student of bird-life at Home to notice is the growth of the young birds of the year becoming so conspicuous everywhere about this time. The way, in which one would naturally expect the feathers of young birds to develop, is all over the bird at once, and this is what actually happens in the case of most birds, though, of course, the big quills of the wings and tail, albeit starting at the same time as the rest of the plumage, take longer to come to perfection than the small body-feathers, which is like-wise only to be expected.

All birds, which are reared as helpless nestlings, fledge evenly and gradually in this way, and so do some of those which are hatched on the ground and can run about, such as young snipe and plovers, for instance. But in other families of birds we find other customs; among ducks and their kin among moorhens and others of the rail tribe, and among grebes, the young bird's body develops to a considerable size while still remaining downy, and, when the feathers do come on the body, those on the wings are yet wanting, and the wings themselves are disproportionately small for the size of the trunk and legs. Not until the bird is nearly full sized do the organs of flight make a real start in growth, and hence it is that the young " flapper" wild ducks were big enough to be hunted down for food when yet flightless, in days when such unsportsman-like practices were countenanced.

The birds of the foul family and their nearest relatives show quite an opposite line of development in the young. Young chickens, as every one knows, get little wing feathers when only a few days old and downy all over the body, and their wild relatives, the pheasant and patridge chicks, can soon fly quite nimbly for short distances; and all through their growth the wings in birds of this type retain the start they originally had over the rest of the plumage.

LARKS AND QUAILS.

The interesting point about these different methods of fledging in young birds is the constancy of each throughout different families, and the lack of exact adaptation to habits. Thus, the lark, except when singing at Heaven's gate, has much the same habits as the quail; but the lark's young do not develop wing-quills and power of flight quickly like young quails, though the power to do so would often save their lives from some prowling rat or weasel. The quail, though hardly bigger than the lark, is one of the fowl family, and follows chicken rules in fledging; the lark is one of the passerine or song bird tribe, and follows their rule of even development of plumage all over the young, although its ancestors ages ago ceased nesting high up, and took to a grounding life.

Again, among the duck family, the grazing geese spend more time out of the water than in it, so that their young are often likely to be surprised away from the element in which the effort of a sudden dive will often bring sufficient safety; yet young geese fledge as slowly as the young of the more aquatic swans and ducks, although earlier fledging would be a more advantageous method.

Those naturalists who have worried their heads as to whether the flamingoes are ducks on stilts or storks with ducks' bills could have been saved much brain-fag if they had observed the fledging of the young; in the salf lagoons they frequent, the flamingo infants would be just as safe if they followed the duck method of retarded wing growth; but they do not, but grow their wing quills evenly with the rest of the plumage, thus leaning definitely to the stork relationship, for the young of storks, being unlike young flamingoes, helpless nestlings, follow the even-fledging method.

It is commonly supposed that anatomy is the only test of relationship of animal species; but external characters, like those which have been above discussed, are often valuable guides also, provided they are connected with secondary habits, so to speak, and not with the everyday life of the species concerned. Thus both ducks and seagulls have webbed feet, because both have to swim in the course of their search for food! hence this point is no sign of relationship. But the similar delayed fledging of ducklings and goslings, so different from the gradual even feathering of the young gulls, and independent of the different habits of ducks and geese, is a true sign of kinship.

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HUMOURS OF MY LIFE.

(BY SIGNOR ENRICO CARUSO.)

Well, I am back in London—back to the scenes of many triumphs and my thousands of kind friends and admirers. How great is the encouragement I owe to their appreciation of my singing I cannot say. If I can repay a little by telling them, through the medium of *Tit-Bits*, anything of interest about myself, it is I who will be the most delighted of mortals. But what can I tell you? "Amusing stories," says the Editor of this journal. But I am not an amusing person. I am very serious, except in my frivolous moments.

But even in the most serious incidents in life, one may sometimes find an element of humour. I often smile now when I think that in my early days, when I managed to pick up some sort of livelihood at church festivals and private entertainments, I was faced with this problem—was I a tenor or a baritone? I left the enigma to solve itself and decided to study; but I left my master after eleven lessons for no other reason than that he could not decide for me if I was to become a baritone or a tenor.

"THAT'S LONDON."

Since then I have realized how great must have been his difficulty, for at that time I was scarcely ripe for study, and my voice was so thin that fellow-pupils were wont to declare that it "resembled nothing so much as the wind which passes through an open window." And they were probably right, for I remember that M. Vergine, the singing master to whom I am indebted beyond mere words for much of my success, declared in those days that I was too young for serious study, and that my voice was not sufficiently strong.

That, however, is mere biography, and I have often told the story of how it was mainly owing to the help of Major Nagliati, who, when I was serving in the 13th Regiment of Artillery, overheard me singing while polishing the buttons of my tunic one day, that I attained my ambition to become an operatic singer.

But London! Dear old London? I must tell you my favourite story of the Metropolis. One night at CoventGarden, I was dressing for Pagliacci, when a man walked into my room, touched me on the shoulder, and said:—

"Give me £140."

I looked at him and asked: "What for?"

He replied: "Income-tax."

I was already late and said: "Come again. I have not got the money here."

Whereupon, with the rapidity of the conjurer, he produced from his pocket a paper, apparently a warrant for my arrest.

This seemed to me to be carrying the joke too far, so I asked the manager to be kind enough to pay the man the money. He did so at once, and the good income-tax collector replied:—

"And now may I have a seat to see the show?"

And he got it. That's London!

THE STORY OF THE PEACHES.

But, oh, the penalties of being an opera singer! I will give you an instance. I am rather fond of peaches, and a short time ago when I was singing at the Royal Opera House in Berlin, dined at one of the restaurants there and ordered a waiter to bring me a couple of peaches. When the bill for them came, I was amazed to find that they were charged at thirty marks. I told the waiter that the price was ridiculous for a couple of peaches.

"Are they scarce in this part of the world," I asked.

"Oh, no," replied the waiter; "but, signor, great tenors are."

I paid the bill.

There was another occasion when, on a visit to America, I gave some financial assistance to my barber, who wished to see Italy again. But I wish I hadn't done it, for he was so overcome with delight that he signed the hair off one side of my head and cut away half my chin, and then he went away and told the newspaper men all about it. Next day I got fifty letters asking for money, and the following day twice as many, while the "Black Hand" people tried to blackmail me. It is very hard work being charitable.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Talking of American newspaper men, I am reminded what an extraordinary person I am, according to the "interviews" they have published. They are the most delightful of journalists, but, oh, so persistent! They ask you all sorts of questions.

"How do you live?" was the question put to me by one of them.

"By breathing," I promptly replied.

Then that audacious Pressman added that I "shoved out my bosom three or four feet to show that it could be done."

"Which shoe do you put on first?" asked another, followed by the question, "Do you snore?"

And he seemed very amused when I replied: "I'm not supposed to. It's not in my contract. If I thought I did, I'd keep a phonograph in my room and make money while I slept."

But, really, I sigh for the days when I was less famous, for I am fearfully nervous when I am about to appear on the stage.—For seven years I have sung with the nerves. This my doctor tells me, and I know it is so. Since I became a recognized artiste I have become excessively nervous. Every time I sing, and when I have finished, I am almost in collapse, because you see I give the public always of my best. I do not stint myself.

"UNHAPPIEST OF MEN."

I tell you frankly, I was happier when I was earning ten francs a day. I spent seven francs and kept three, and knew that my reputation was not ruined if I happened to give a croak. When I was unknown I sang like a bird, careless, without a thought of nerves; but now my reputation is made, my audiences are more exacting. Here I am today, bending beneath the weight of a renown which cannot increase, but which the least vocal mishap may compromise. My audiences, well disposed towards me as they are, have to pay such high prices to hear me that they imagine I am a unique singer, and I appear before them stared at and envied. That is why I am often the unhappiest of men.

People often ask me, by the way, if smoking is injurious to the voice. As far as I am concerned, the practice is not injurious; but, at the same time, I would warn all singers against it. Still, many great singers have been most inveterate smokers, and I well remember that your "Grand Old Man of Song," Sir Charles Santley, tells a number of most interesting stories of singers he has known who have—well, as you say, smoked like chimneys.

I am an inveterate cigarette smoker, and in connection with this habit I remember one night at a certain dinner at an Embassy an attache, who had knocked off cigarettes on New Year's Day, in conformity with a promise he had made to himself, noticing me take out my holder and Turkish cigarette, saying to me; "Signor, is that a real cigarette you are smoking, or some kind of harmless imitation that you smoke for the benefit of your voice?

I assured him that it was a genuine cigarette.

"And how many of them do you smoke a day?" he said.

"Oh, twenty or thirty," I replied.

"That settles it," he said. If you can smoke cigarettes without injuring your voice, I don't see why I should remain in misery any longer."

And he smoked fourteen without a stop. So much for New Year's resolutions!

HOBBIES.

I have often been asked what are my hobbies. As a matter of fact, I have none, if I except making fearful caricatures of my friends at times, or upsetting their nerves with ventriloquial efforts. Mention of ventriloquism reminds me of an amusing incident which occurred at a certain house-party at which I was a guest. Tea was served in the garden after which I offered to give an exhibition of my ventriloquial powers.

Behind me rose a superb tree. Looking up into the thick foliage I shouted, in a loud, angry voice:—

"Halloa, what are you doing up there?"

To my amazement a thin, young voice replied:—

"I ain't doin' no harm, mister. I'm just a-watchin' the big-bugs."

The guests glanced at one another, smiling appreciatively. Pulling myself together, I went on:—

"Did anyone give you permission to climb into that tree?"

"Yes, sir—the second groom sir. He's my cousin."

"Well," said I, "so far there's no harm done. But be careful not to fall, and don't let anyone see you."

"All right, mister," said the humble voice.

I turned to my audience and smiled and bowed triumphantly. They broke into thunderous applause. They said they had never listened to ventriloquism so superb. And they were quite right, too.

MANY UPS AND DOWNS.

A well-dressed woman walked into a prominent City office building the other day and took one of the lifts. Her husband saw her from across the street, and, hurrying over, took the next lift. He went to the office where he knew she had business, and found she had stepped in only for a moment and had gone down again.

The lift-man said to her, "Your husband just went up, and I think he's looking for you."

She took the next lift up. Just then her husband came down. He looked all around, and then inquired:—

"Have you seen my wife here?"

"Yes, she went up this minute."

He took the next lift, and was just out of sight when she came down.

"Your husband has just gone up."

"Then I'll go right up, as he'll wait for me this time."

Down came her husband a second afterwards.

"Did my wife come down again?"

"Yes, and just went up. She thought you'd wait for her."

After waiting a few moments he became impatient and went up again. She had been waiting for him, and came down.

"Husband just gone up."

"Then I'll wait here, as he will surely come down."

She waited a few moments, and then hurried up again just as he came down.

"Just gone up."

"Well I'm going home, and you can tell her—" He paused, turned round and went up again. Down she came.

"Did he come down?"

"Yes, and he's gone up again as mad as a hornet."

"Then I had better go right up."

Up she went and down he came.

"Just gone up!"

"Well, I'll be hanged if I'm going up again. No, sir! I've seen many ups and downs in my time, but this is the limit. I am going to sit here and wait, if she never comes down!"

When they closed the building for the night he was still sitting downstairs, and she, equally determined, was waiting upstairs, while the lift-man remarked:—

"Well, I hope they'll meet in heaven!"

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COMPLETE SHORT STORY

RONNIE O' TH' MARSHES.

(BY WINIFRED CARTER).

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Water that moved with a little sucking sound, the harsh cry of a belated waterfowl, the swish of the windblown rushes—and a boy. He stood with eyes fixed on the distant line of sand dunes, which the sky, a mass of trailing orange and scarlet streamers, seemed to touch.

Again come the harsh cry of the bird, as it rose and flew across the marsh. Ronnie brought his eyes back to earth, and swung the old fowling-piece he carried into position. Then with a sigh he dropped the gun back again, and began to walk along the path that cut the marsh almost imperceptibly in two.

The dog, that chrouched behind the reeds, whined.

"I couldn't do it, Winkie" said the boy, apologetically, as though in answer to the dog's whine. "I ought to ha' done it, but I couldn't. It might ha' been going to its chicks."

Ronnie knew that his reasoning was false, for all the chicks were grown up now.

"Oh, Winkie," burst out the lad, passionately, as he stepped out along the peaty path and gazed mournfully down the desolate marsh. "I canna kill the birds. I've tried, but I canna."

A sob, which was clocked almost as it rose in his throat, startled the boy. He must not cry.

Then he commenced running. Far away he caught the glimmer of the lamp that his aunt was putting in the side window to be a guide to wayfarers on the marshes.

Only those who lived on the marshes knew how treacherous they were. A lost foothold, the sudden fall of night, and an unwary traveller was doomed. Unless he knew almost every reed he could never reach harbourage. And even for those familiar with the marshes there was danger. For in the distance sand dunes flat and yellow stretched, and sometimes the sea crept over them and soughed silently along the rushes and and marsh marigolds in the marsh.

Ronnie reached the cottage, which was perched on a little upraised piece of land on the edge of the marsh. He came face to face with his uncle, a big, rough-faced, bearded man who seemed to fill the little cottage kitchen as he strode in. As he saw Ronnie he frowned blackly.

"Well," he said, curtly, as he flung down his bag, full, as Ronnie saw, of wildfowl.

Ronnie shook his head without speaking. The man peered down at the shrinking lad.

"So you ha' dared!" he said, raising his hand.

"Don't, Joe," said his wife, quickly, stepping between him and the lad. "Come and get your supper. It's spoiling, and Johnnie has something to tell you."

Sullenly Joe Rentways sat down to the meal and glared across the table. Ronnie did not move from the corner. He had not earned his supper.

"Well Johnnie, what has ta'to tell me?" said the father, his heavy face relaxing as he looked at his flaxen-haired son.

"Well, father, there's an artist man come to stay in the village, and he's going to paint on the marshes. He called at school with his little girl. He wants me to sit for him, and I'm to get a shillin' an hour."

"Good lad, Johnnie," said the man, admiringly as he mopped up the gravy on his plate. "You'll be earning money before young cowardy custard here."

Johnnie laughed.

"That's what they call him at school," he said, contemplatively. "He wouldn't tread on a cock-roach that ran across the school floor."

The boy in the corner shrank back. He had been warting to tell them that the great artist had praised his sketch of the dunes before the whole school, but he couldn't now and Johnnie wouldn't.

Joe Rentways gulped down the second mug of tea and stretched his legs.

"To-morrow you'd better take some of that duck down to this artist chap you talk of. He'll give a good price, may be, Johnnie."

Then his eyes fell again on the lad whose white face and big eyes were no reproach to the man who was feasted.

"Get out," he said, briefly, and the lad opened the door, letting in a gust of wind, and stole out. Winkie crept after him.

Without thinking, Ronnie took the familiar path across the marsh. He was too troubled to feel the pangs of hunger. What was troubling him was his inability to kill. He could not bear to take life, but, more than all, be could not bear to give anything pain.

"Cowardy custard," that was what the boys and his uncle called him, and it hurt him. Winkie was the only thing that loved him, and even Winkie disapproved when he flagrantly let a bird go by.

Yes, he supposed he was a coward. Fear was strangely mixed up with other things in his life. The sea, he loved it, and hated it at one and the same time. The beauty, the changing, ever-shifting water, the rush of foam over the sand, leaving it in tiny undulations after a hasty caress, the sudden rush of the water up the dunes, the silent wash among the reeds, all were beautiful to him; but yet he feared it, knew its evilpower, and tried with all his soul to conquer his aversion. He could not understand himself. His father had been a captain of a vessel, and he, his son, was afraid of the sea.

He did not know of the hours of anguish spent, before his birth, by his mother. She had been a queer compound of art and music and passionate love for her big husband, and when he had gone on his first voyage after their marriage she had suffered day and night, hating the sea for its power, even while her beauty-loving soul rejoiced over the splendour of it. And his father never came back, and his mother had died And he only was left.

The wind swirled round him as he went across the marsh, the moon had come out and was lighting up the way for him. And the vast silence of the marsh took his breath for a moment, and again a sob rose in his throat.

"Cowardy custard," he said, aloud to himself, as he choked back his tears. He had reached the dunes now. There was the old punt that the fowlers sometimes used. He got in it and sat down on the hard seat with his hand supporting his head.

Lawrence Courtledge held up the sketch approvingly.

"I do believe that this boy has the makings of a real artist. Look at the grand line of those dunes, and the life in the crouching dog. Have you any others?" he said, eagerly.

The schoolmaster laughed.

"It would be strange if I hadn't, when the boy makes sketches on everything."

He picked up an arithmetic book and opened it. On the margins where the careful working of sums should have been there were drawings. Drawings of boys' faces, of the schoolmaster, each showing some human emotion, caught exactly—a bird which had evidently flown across the window was roughed in—the open door of the school and an inquisitive donkey peering in was a sketch of considerable power.

"I spoil the boy," said the schoolmaster, "But he has a rough time. Lives with relations who don't understand, and never will—a nature highly strong and sensitive to a degree."

But the artist hardly heard. He was eagerly devouring Ronnie's sketches, while the schoolmaster stood intensely flatered that a pupil of his should interest the great R. A.

On the last page of his writing-book Ronnie had drawn a child. A child with long hair, a merry, piquante face, and eyes that told of mischief—bubbling, bewitching mischief.

"Why," said the artist, in astonishment, it's Madalen, my daughter. He must have done it when we were in this morning. It's like her and he's caught just that untamable look that even I can't get. The young dog! Why I verily believe you have the future coming painter of Europe in this boy," he said excitedly.

The door opened quickly and a woman with a high starched cap rushed in, her face white, tears streaming down her comely face.

"I can't find Miss Madalen, sir. I put her to bed an hour ago and she's evidently dressed herself and oh I'm afraid of those marshes!"

"Good God! The marshes! They will be under water to-night. It's high tide!" blurted out the school-master, and the anguish deepened in Lawrence Courtledge's eyes as he dashed out of the little school-room.

Ronnie started from his position of misery as Winkie barked. Then he turned and looked across the marsh. A small slim figure was unsteadily picking its way on the little upraised path of the marsh, and when the child saw Ronnie turn, she beckoned him imperiously.

Ronnie for a moment was frightened. Was this the dreaded will-o'-the wisp who lured men to their death? Then as she stood under the direct line of a moonbeam he saw it was the artist's daughter, and he leaped out to meet her.

"My feet are quite wet, and it's all your fault, boy" she said, tilting her little sharp chin.

He lifted her into the boat, and she snuggled down among the sacks and broken netting at the bottom.

"I'm sorry," said the boy, too dumbfounded to question the truth of the assertion.

"You see, I followed you. I got dressed after I was put to bed, and slipped out and saw you with this dog. I love this dog. Will you give it me?"

"It's not mine," said the lad, miserable at having to refuse her anything. Her little hand, as light as some softly-falling feather from a seagull's breast, was stroking Winkie's head. "But she may have some puppies," he went on. "Will I save you one?" he said, eagerly.

"Yes, you may" said the little girl, royally, leaning her head against the corduroy-clad knees that she thought would make a comfortable cushion.

"Do you often come here, boy?" she said, looking with her speculative eyes into the velvety ones of the boy.

"Sometimes," he said, thrilling happily under the pressure of the soft head against him.

"What's your father?" she said, after studying him for a moment.

"Father and mother dead," he said with that mournful cadence in his voice that oddly hurt her wild young soul.

The boat gave a little lurch, which was unnoticed by the children.

"How old are you?" she next demanded.

"I'm twelve" said the boy, "and I'm going to leave school in another month, and, oh! how I love school."

"Love school!" said the little girl, incredulously. "You funny boy. I shall be glad when I am to leave."

The water crept silently round the punt, and it lurched against this time a little more insistently.

The boy gazed dreamily into the night.

"Your father is an artist. I wish I could be one, but I shall have to work with my hands at digging, or fishing, or shooting, and I hate them all."

"I should love all those things," said the child, decisively, dabbling her hands in the water and letting the drops fall from her finger-tips.

"Aren't they pretty?" she said, as the drops hung from her finger and sparkled in the moonlight.

The boy's eyes widened with horror, and he leaned over.

"The tide!" he said, in a whisper. He looked at the little unconcerned face opposite him for a moment, and then he laughed.

"I'm going to be your boatman," he said, cheerily, "and row you back home. You sit here while I work the punt pole."

He picked up the pole from the *debris* at the bottom of the punt, and he flinched as he realized how rotten it was. Then he stood up and pushed slowly with all his strength. For a moment the punt held, then gradually he felt it move.

"I know a song about a sailor," said the little girl, leaning back against the seat, and watching his lithe, boyish figure as it bent beneath the weight of the pole.

"Sing it to me," said the little boy, a harsh note in his voice. Beads of sweet were glistening on his forehead.

Madalen's shrill young voice trilled out, and she sang he worked.

To his dismay he found the water had crept along while they had talked, and was even now covering every vestige of the path they had come across. He knew that there was every possibility that they would be washed out to sea.

"That's a real song," he said "I like the bit when the sailor boy finds he has only dreamed his father was wrecked."

"It's getting cold," said the child. "I ought to have put on my big coat you will have to hurry Mr. Boatman," she said laughingly.

"Oh, we sha'n't be long now," he said, handing her his coat quickly, for fear of losing what he had gained on the sea. "I'm awfully hot with punting."

She nestled down and her eyes closed. Her little piquante face lay back contentedly on the old sacks he had put for her to lean against.

His hands were sore with the strenuous work of the last hour; his muscles felt like bands of red hot iron, his head throbbed. The wind stung his face; it was salt, like the sea, salt with the tears that had been caused by it, he thought, dreamily. The water seemed to be going down. How difficult the old punt was to move. He seemed to be falling—falling—falling.

Lights began to flash over the marsh. Like tiny fire-flies they moved across the waste. The night was clear moonlight, but the path seemed to have quite disappeard. The water had sucked it away. Joe Rentways—indeed, all the village—was helping in the search for the little girl of the great artist. And it had not yet struck Joe Rentways that his nephew, too, was missing.

In the distance he caught sight of a flat-looking object.

"The old punt," he ejaculated. "How's it got here?" Then, being first, he saw the punt pole broken in two, and a queer, familiar figure hanging half-out of boat.

His shout brought the other hurrying up and also roused the sleeping Madalen. She stood up, rubbing her drowsy eyes.

"Ronnie was the boatman," she said, sleepily, as she hid her flushed face on her father's arm.

Joe Rentways lifted Ronnie up tenderly, his big face twitching.

The boy's eye's seemed pressed down by little weights, but he forced them open. The blackbearded face above him sent a thrill of fear through him. Then his mouth twisted with pain.

"I'm sorry I was cowardy custard," he said in a harsh painful whisper.

Joe Rentways turned his head away quickly but not before a tear had dropped on to the pinched white face of the boy.

"I'm cowardy custard my lad, and you're my own brave boy," he said, huskily. Then he bent and kissed him.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

TENTS FOR LONDON.

"London would be a very fine place if there were some tents in it," was the criticism passed on the world's greatest city by one of the Arab horsemen now in London for the International Horse Show.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

A protest is made by the *New Statesman* against the proposal to endow a George Gissing Memorial Scholarship at Owen's College, Manchester, from which he was expelled, and to which he owed nothing, for while "the public is being asked to present Owen's College with a sum of money for the education of other people's sons, the novelist's own family could well do with some assistance. Do the mandarins on the Committee know that Gissing's mother, an octogenarian, is living at Leeds with her daughters in most straitened circumstances? Do they know that one of George Gissing's sons i sat school, being maintained by his hard-working aunts? This is a very extraordinary country," adds the *New Statesman*.

THE KING'S TENNIS PARTNER.

Earl Brassey, who distributed the prizes at Templegrove School, Eastbourne, remarked that his son-in-law, Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, owed, in a considerable degree, his success in life to cricket and horsemanship, lawn tennis; and other games, in which he was very proficient. When he was called upon to take office as lord-in-waiting, the kindly relations in which he was privileged to be placed with the Sovereign were due, at least in some degree, to the fact that he played a rattling good game of tennis and was a favourite partner of the King at that game.

PEARY AND ICE.

"When Admiral Peary was received the other day at the Hotel de Ville, a big afternoon party was given in his honour by the Paris Municipal Council," says the *Telegraph*. "After the speeches the President of the Municipal Council escorted the discoverer of the North Pole to the buffet. 'What will you take monsieur l' Amiral?' asked the President; will you have an ice?' 'Anything except an ice,' said Peary. 'Ice is forbidden me, by doctor's orders."

"Q" AND THE CHILDREN.

Sir Quiller Couch, asked his opinion on the present teaching of English in primary and secondary schools, spoke with some impatience to the *Morning Post*:—

"It is all teach—teach—teach. Whenever I visit an elementary school—and I have visited scores—always I am prepared to find it a bad school when in the distance I hear the teacher's or the assistant teacher's voice uplifted, persistent, drumming his opinions of this, that, or the other. What does a child want with a teachers' opinion, except in the way of occasional stimulus or advice? The way to educate a child is to educate him—lead him out—encourage him, not plaster the young plant down under a slab of somebody else's knowledge.

"Memory to a child has not half the work of imagination. We arrive all too soon at remembering, but his is the short and blessed time in which to imagine. Silent reading is what the children need: to imagine and think for themselves; a child who can read alone, by himself, in a window-seat or a chimney-corner has the key of all the gates: instead of which the teachers exhaust themselves by talking to him, talking at him, talking him silly, themselves all the while talking themselves out by this steady determination of words to the mouth. The children of better-to-do folk are scarcely better off."

AWAY FROM WORKHOUSES.

Some remarkable facts are given by Mr. John Burns showing how few children are now to be found in workhouses.

"Since June, 1910, hundred Boards of Guardians have provided for Poor Law children accommodation away from the workhouses, in or obout which only 8,000 are now left. At the present moment London has only 200 children between the ages of three and sixteen in workhouses."

A BRILLIANT FAMILY.

"I have heard a competent critic say that Sir George Trevelyan writes better than his uncle (Macaulay), and that Mr. George Trevelyan writes better than his father. This is the high-water mark of praise," says Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, in the *Nation*, *apropos* of the new Life of John Bright "Nor is it undeserved. Macaulay might well have been proud of the authorship of the 'Early History of Charles James Fox' and (to paraphrase a famous saying) Mr. George Trevelyan is not merely a chip of the old block; he is the old block."

NOT A STATESMAN.

"I am not, nor did I ever pretend to be, a statesman,' once said John Bright, in a speech quoted by Mr. Trevelyan in his new life of Bright; 'and that character is so tainted and so equivocal in our day that I am not sure that a pure and honourable ambition would aspire to it. I have not enjoyed for thirty years, like these noble lords, the honours and emoluments of office. I have not set my sails to every passing breeze. I am a plain and simple citizen, sent here by one of the foremost constituencies of the Empire, representing feebly, perhaps, but honestly, I dare ever, the opinions of very many, and the true interests of all those who have sent me here."

GREECE ON THE MAIN LINE.

"One of the most important gains to Greece from the present war with Turkey is the acquisition of territory in Macedonia long desired, through which *to build a railway connecting Greece with the transcontinental line that runs from Vienna to Constanza*. The distance to be covered is less than one hundred miles," says the New York *Nation* Athens correspondent.

"One meets at every turn Greek soldiers from the United States who are eager to air their English vocabulary whenever they meet a 'fellow countryman.' There are in all about 80,000 of them who came to fight for their fatherland, and he is the exception who does not intend to return to America."

THE KAISER BURNS A HISTORIC LETTER.

An entirely unknown historical incident, illustrative of the Emperor's keen sense of responsibility as a constitutional monarch, was revealed by Dr. Hintze in his lecture at the Berlin University in connection with the Kaiser's jubilee.

On the day of the Emperor's accession he found on his desk a package left by his father, with the order that it was to be given to his son after his death. It contained a letter written by the Emperor's great-uncle, Frederick William IV., the first contitutional ruler of Prussia, which the monarch had ordered to be handed to each of his successors immediately on his accession until one of them should give effect to the appeal contained in the letter.

This was that the *new occupant of the Throne should overthrow the Consitution before taking the accession oath*. The Emperor's grandfather and father had received and disregarded the letter. The present Emperor went farther as he told Dr. Hintze in relating the story some years ago. He weighed the possibility that some young and inexperienced monarch might one day receive the letter on whom it would exercise a fatal influence. "I felt," said His Majesty, "as if I had a powder barrel in the house, and could not rest till the letter was destroyed." It was accordingly burnt by the Emperor's order.

THOMAS HARDY AT CAMBRIDGE.

In presenting Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, with an honorary degree the Cambridge Public Orator said:—

"Mr. Hardy had given the conversations of his rustics a comic force worthy of the rustics of Shakespeare; while in lonely and sequestered places he had brought into being dramas of Sophoclean grandeur by reason of the close interdepence of human lives. He was not merely a writer of narrative, he did not excite sentiment; his personage were like actors in a play each of them expressing some definite variety of character and all of them apparently entangled in the toils of an inextricable fate. He was also a great lyrist. Lastly he had outsoared the measure of all praise in achieving, in his 'Dynasts,' a great epic drama on the victories of Nelson and Wellington."

341,370 FOR A ROMNEY.

Romney to Rembrandt succeeds. The £44,000 "Bathsheba" has been followed by the £41,370 "Anne de la Pole" at Christie's, and every British art sale record went by the board.

When the Duveens won the Rembrandt in Paris on Monday a few fair spectators fainted, but the graceful art of swooning, practised with such sensibility by Romney's eighteenth-century sitters, has fallen into desuetude, and when Mr. Hannen let his hammer fall at the stupendous bid of 39,400 guineas a lady somewhat petulantly exclaimed, "Those Duveens again!"

"At the end of the day," says the *Telegraph*, Christie's had exceeded an auction turnover of £1,000,000 for a season which has still six weeks to run.

OUR NEW AMBASSADOR.

"The appointment of Sir Louis Mallet to the Constantinople Embassy is unexpected, but we think the choice a good one, says the *Pall Mall*. "Though Sir Louis Mallet has been buried in Whitehall for a long time, he has not become a mole. He has seen service abroad, and has an intimate knowledge of Near Eastern affairs though his knowledge is untinged by prejudices. Few diplomatists have a more wonderful opportunity than opens out before him to-day."

AGE OF FORTY AND LITERATURE.

"Some day someone will write a moving treatise entitled 'The Influence of the Age of Forty upon the World's Literature.' I make a present of the suggestion to authors hard up for a theme" writes George Sampson, in the "Chronicle."

"O.O." WHISKEY,
OF COURSE!

"OLD ORKNEY" to-day is ordered as a matter of course by men who make it a point to have the best of everything.

The name is to-day as familiar on their lips as the name of the best cigar, the best port, the best champagne, and the best motor-car.

"O. O." WHISKEY is more delicious, more delicate, smoother, mellower, and in every way pleasing than the best other whiskey that you know.

If there is a better whiskey than the one you are drinking now surely YOU want to taste it.

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ARMISTICE IN PROSPECT.

RUMANIA JOINS THE WAR.

BULGARS ASK RUSSIA TO INTERVENE.

A SERIES OF DEFEATS.

FIGHTING OF A TERRIBLE CHARACTER.

Rumania has declared war on Bulgaria, and is reported to have sent troops over the frontier. She intends, she says, to take part in the final discussions of the partition of Turkish territory.

To-day's accounts of the fighting indicate that Bulgaria has been severely defeated in more than one battle. The fighting was of a very terrible description.

After pressure by the Powers, Bulgaria has appealed to Russia to intervene. Russia is willing to undertake the role of peace-maker and an armistice is expected immediately.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 11.

A telegram to the *Times* from Sofia says that the King of Rumania has declared war on Bulgaria, and has recalled the Rumanian Minister at Sofia.

VIENNA, July 11.

It is stated here that the Rumanian troops crossed the Bulgarian frontier yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, July 11.

Rumania presented a Note to Bulgaria, to-day, declaring that Rumania had already warned Bulgaria that if war broke out she would be compelled to take action, and that Bulgaria did not even reply to this. Moreover, Bulgaria attacked Servia without giving the customary notification; consequently, Rumania ordered her army to enter Bulgaria.

Rumania has intimated that she intends to take part in the discussion of the final partition of Turkish territory.

The Rumanian Legation points out that Bulgaria's failure to reply and her attack on Servia are regarded by Rumania as acts of great provocation,

BULGARIA REQUESTS INTERVENTION.

ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 10.

It is understood that Bulgaria has made certain enquiries at St. Petersburg regarding terms of peace, but nothing has been received officially in London in this connection. The probabilities, however, point in that direction.

LATER.

The reports that Bulgaria has intimated at St. Petersburg and Vienna her readiness for peace are not corroborated, but it is announced in Paris that the French Minister at Sofia has been instructed to advise Bulgaria very strongly to come to terms with the enemy. Other foreign Ministers are making similar representations.

PARIS, July 11.

The news is officially confirmed that Bulgaria has appealed to Russia for intervention. It is understood that Russia will readily accept the office of peace-maker provided that there is no more haggling, and Bulgaria shows a more conciliatory attitude to the claims of Servia and Greece.

The road to Sofia is practically open. It is expected that an armistice will be concluded immediately.

SEVERE BULGAR DEFEATS.

ARMY CORPS CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

LONDON, July 10.

The claims of Bulgaria to important victories are wholly incompatible with the Greek and Servian accounts, which the European public is disposed to credit. The latest reports represent the Greeks as being in possession of the Strumnitza defiles and the Bulgarians in full retreat upon Patritch, and abandoning numerous guns. The Greeks have occupied Kavalla, which the Bulgarians evacuated after bombardment by the Greek Fleet.

LONDON, July 11.

Despatches from Athens and Belgrade indicate that the Greeks and Servians have joined hands near Ishtip, the former, after severe fighting in the passes of Mount Bellissi, threatening the rear of a Bulgarian Army Corps, whose front was engaged by the Servians.

An unconfirmed report says that two divisions, under General Ivanoff, the victor of Adrianople, surrendered after their retreat had been cut off by the Greeks and the Servians.

A telegram from Belgrade says that a great battle is in progress at Kustendil, forty miles from Sofia.

The wounded relate that the recent battles were indescribably terrible. It was most difficult to extricate the wounded from the tangled heaps of dead men and horses, rocks and debris.

TURKISH TROOPS MOVING.

Turkey is determined to occupy forthwith the whole of the territory southward of the Enos-Midia line. Her troops are already moving, and horses for transport are being requisitioned wholesale.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Asquith announced that while he could not name a date for the introduction of the Indian Budget, the Government would take it as soon as possible.

CHINESE IN CANADA

IMMIGRATION TO BE LIMITED.

GREAT REDUCTION IN ADMISSIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, July 11.

It is announced that Canada will negotiate a treaty with China, limiting the number of Chinese immigrants to 450 annually.

Thousands arrive at present, in spite of the head tax of one hundred pounds.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

PREPONDERATING ATTRACTION OF INDIAN SERVICE.

LONDON, July 11.

Given evidence before the Public Services Commission, to-day, Mr. Stanley Leathes, Civil Service Commissioner, said that if the Commission decided that the lowering of the age limit was desirable, he would then be inclined to fix the age at eighteen and nineteen, with two competitions spread over one year instead of one competition spread over two years.

Witness was of opinion that the examination could easily be adapted to the curriculum of any public school. A foreign language should be compulsory. He opposed separate training and instruction for Indian civil servants, which might have a narrowing effect.

Mr. Leathes partially endorsed the views of Dr. Warren.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Leathes said Home civil servant reached five or six hundred pounds a year at the end of fifteen years, with possible promotion to nine hundred, while Indian civil servant had a reasonable hope of an income of two thousand pounds.

A JAPANESE DIPLOMAT.

DEATH OF COUNT TADASU HAYASHI.

LONDON, July 11.

The death is announced of Count Hayashi, who negotiated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

[Count Tadasu Hayashi was born at Sakura in Shimosa in 1850, and was educated in England. He subsequently became one of the most distinguished diplomatists, who have ever come from the East to Europe. His first appointment at the age of 22 was that of Secretary to the Japanese Embassy to the Courts of Europe. This he held for a year, and afterwards returned to his native country. In 1889 he returned to public life as Governor of Kobe, and after a year in this post was for four years Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. From this time, 1896, dated his diplomatic career abroad. Having spent a year as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, he went in the same capacity to St. Petersburg. Having remained there for two years he went 1900 to the Court of St. James. There he was the Japanese Minister for five years, and crowned his career on August 12, 1905, by the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and was rewarded by King Edward with a G. C. V. O. After this he returned to Japan, where from 1906-8 he was Minister for Foreign Affairs, and again since 1911 had been Minister of Commerce. Count Hayashi was the author (in English) of "For his People," a volume published in 1903, and of translations into Japanese of various English works on politics and political economy.]

LAWN TENNIS.

SEMI-FINALS OF DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

LONDON, July 10.

In the semi-final round of the Davis Cup lawn tennis contest, Powell, Canada beat Borman, Belgium, by three sets to one; Schwengers, Canada, beat Watson, Belgium, by three sets to love; Williams, America, beat Kreuzer, Germany, by three sets to one, and McLoughlin, America, beat Froitzheim, Germany, by three sets to two.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING CREWS.

OTTAWA, July 10.

The British contingent of crews of the Canadian cruisers "Niobe" and "Rainbow" are returning home.

It has been found impossible to recruit crews to cruising strength in Canada.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN LAW.

PAPERS TO BE AVAILABLE TO THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt informed Mr. Morrell that he was aware of the complaints of Indians against the South African Immigration Law, and he hoped to lay the papers on the table shortly.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 10.

The death is announced of M. Ruys Senaers, a director of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, July 11.

The death is announced of Mr. William Melhuish, late of the Indian Telegraph Department.

[Mr. William Francis Melhuish joined the Department as an inspector in 1865, and served in Bombay and Bengal. He accompanied the Persian Gulf cable expedition in 1869. He reached the rank of Chief Superintendent in 1892, became Director in 1894, and retired in 1897.]

EMPIRE DAY CUP.

GREAT RIFLEMEN'S CONTEST.

INDIAN REGIMENT TAKES FOURTH PLACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 11.

The following is the final list of prize-winners in the Empire Day Rifle Competition, in which the maximum points obtainable were 4,200.

Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth	3,704
2nd Batt. Hampshire, Mauritius	3,100
6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra	3,015
106th Hazara Pioneers, Quetta	3,000
29th Punjabis, Chaman	2,939
2nd Batt. 1st Gurkhas, Dharmsala	2,851
26th Punjabis, Hong Kong	2,827
2nd Batt. Norfolk, Belgaum	2,808
84th Punjabis, Rawal Pindi	2,781
Royal Marine Infantry, Gosport	2,741
H. M. S. Pembroke, Chatham	2,737
2nd North Staffordshires, Rawal Pindi	2,706
10th Royal Hussars, Potchefstroom	2,694
69th Punjabis, Malakand	2,634
4th King's Royal Rifles, Gharial	2,620
36th Sikhs, Lucknow	2,612

The special prize for the best score by mounted troops was won by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, stationed at Muttra.

The special prize for dismounted troops, not regulars, was won by the Witwatersrand Rifles, at Johannesburg.

BARRISTER CHARGED.

ACQUITTED BY CALCUTTA COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

At the High Court Sessions, to-day, Mr. Justice Stephen and a common jury disposed of a case in which Mr. Nundlal Banerjee, Barrister-at-Law, was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of three Government promissory notes.

After evidence had been recorded, His Lordship observed that it was incumbent upon the prosecution to prove that there was a trust, although it was argued in a case in the Allahabad Court in which the accused was a party, that the decision was not binding on him. Looking at the will, His Lordship observed that one was forced to the conclusion that there were two interpretations that could be given to it, one against and another in favour of the accused. It was His Lordship's bounden duty to give the interpretation that was in favour of the accused.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF A GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD July, 11.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

"The Peking correspondent of the *Times* announces that Russia has concentrated a brigade with three batteries of Artillery within twenty miles of Khaiar to obtain the removal of the military Governor, of whose treatment of Russian subjects she has previously vainly complained. The Chinese Government, in consternation, have instructed the Governor to leave forthwith, and this will doubtless obviate further military measures.

China is also willing to settle the Mongolian difficulty in accordance with Russia's requirements."

CALCUTTA SCARE.

WILD RUMOURS OF KIDNAPPING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The removal of juvenile beggars to the Refuge by order of the Magistrate, and the vain attempt of budmashes to rescue them, have given rise to wild rumours. One such rumour, which has already done some mischief, was that a thousand human lives are needed to ensure the safety of the Sara Bridge, and that the Police are engaged in kidnapping children for that purpose. Anxious parents are making enquiries at the Police stations on the subject. The cries of children from a closed godown were heard last night by a Police Inspector, and, on enquiring, he was informed by the father, who is a carter, that he had shut them up, five in all, as he was afraid that they would be kidnapped. It is proposed that this false rumour is to be contradicted by beat of drum at the Principal crossings of the city. The Commissioner of Police visited the Refuge to-day.

LATE PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The following official telegram was received this morning from Tokio by the Counsul-General for Japan:—"The demise is officially announced of His Imperial Highness the Prince Tekhito Aris ugawa as having occurred on July 10, 1913, at 8-20 p.m. Court morning is ordered for five days from the 10th to the 14th Flags will be flown at half-mast for three days from the 11th to the 13th as well as on the day of the funeral, while music and performances shall be suspended on these days. The date of the funeral will be cabled immediately it is settled.

SITAPUR AVIATION BUILDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Sanction has been given to the expenditure budgeted for in connecton with the aviation building at Sitapur.

CAPT. PRITCHARD'S DEATH.

TALE OF BLACK TREACHERY.

ALLEGED CRIMES OF INDIAN SURVEYOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 11.

The "Rangoon Times" Myitkyina correspondent, in sending full details of the accident to Captain Pritchard, says:—

"Captains Pritchard and Waterfield got as far north as 28 degrees 15 mins. and could see the Great Doker Za, or sacred mountain, away to the east across the Salween, lifting its snow-clad summit 15,000 ft. above the sea level. Their troubles began in reality when they got into the snows, and their coolies and men began to desert The desertion of the regimental surveyor, a Punjab Mahomedan, is alleged to have been indirectly the cause of Captain Pritchard's death. This man, it is said, deserted the day before Captain Pritchard was drowned.

As soon as the party made for Myitkyina, he is alleged to have warned all the villagers that the sahibs were coming on behind and that they were a terribly bad lot and would beat and most likely shoot them. They were to give them no supplies as they would not be paid for them. As a result it is believed of this man's behaviour, every village the officers came to was deserted, and every villager they saw bolted for his life. Paths were blocked up and bridges destroyed, and in attempting to swim across a tributary of the Irrawady to repair one of the latter so that his party could cross safely Captain Pritchard lost his life.

Captain Waterfield thus describes what happened. They arrived at the bank of the stream in the early morning, and found it spanned by a rope bridge; but owing to the alarming tales spread by the deserter referred to, the villagers were busy untying the ropes at the far end and separating them. They had just finished, when the party came up on the opposite side. Having separated the ropes making a crossing impossible, they fled. The party sat down to consider ways and means, and Captain Pritchard, who was a most powerful swimmer, said he would swim across and gather the ropes together again. Captain Waterfield remonstrated with him, pointing out the great danger of such an undertaking, with a current of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and insisted that if Captain Pritchard would attempt it, he must have a rope tied round his waist which the party were to hold and let out as the swimmer advanced. Captain Pritchard agreed to this, but laughed at the precaution. He had only got a very short distance from the bank when it was seen that, had it not been for the rope, he would have been swept away at once. When about mid-stream, the strain on the rope became so great that it parted, and the unfortunate officer only had time to shout "Good-bye, old chap, I'm off," when he was swept down the stream into the rapids and was never seen again. The whole thing happened in less than a minute and, though Captain Waterfield took a short cut down the stream and plunged across a small bifurcation of the torrent to intercept Captain Pritchard and throw him a rope, nothing came of the efforts, as he had either already been swept by or drowned in the rapids above.

THE DESERTER'S TRACKS.

Some two or three days were spent in a vain attempt to recover the body, of which not the slightest trace could be found, and the party turned sorrowfully towards Myitkyina some six or seven hundred miles away. Every village bore traces of the deserter. It is stated that he had either eaten up supplies as he went along, without paying for them, or had beaten the people. He arrived in Myitkyina about three weeks before Captain Waterfield, and was sent back to his regiment in India.

It is understood that the Government have ordered his arrest and that he will be tried by court-martial.

Captain Waterfield says that the country in and about latitude 28 deg. is inhabited by Tirons, a sect of Marus, and that the party met with no hostility other than that caused by fear during the time they were out.

Some very good maps have been obtained, which ought to go a long way towards filling up the blanks left in Major Davis's map and those of other explorers.

It is believed that Captain Waterfield will attempt another trip, starting from the Assam side in September.

CROPS DESTROYED BY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The latest reports of damages by floods in the Cachar and Sylhet districts in Assam state that many roads and villages, especially in the Sunamganj Sub-division, have been washed away. The crops have been totally destroyed, and a scarcity is impending. Half the population in these tracts are living in boats, and the cattle are dying for want of food and shelter.

LAND SURVEYING SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

With the object of turning out practical land surveyors, suitable for zemindary and similar work in Bengal, the Government has sanctioned the esteblishment of a land surveying school at Comilla.

HEALTH OFFICER FOR DELHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the conditions of the appointment of a health officer for the Delhi Municipality who will be an officer of the Medical Service employed in the Sanitary Department. The tenure of the appointment will be for five years, and the post will be an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

NOT SEDITIOUS.

MISUSE OF THE TERM "SWADESHI."

OFFICIAL WARNING FOR POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, has issued the following circular to his subordinates:—

The Inspector-General of Police desires to warn superintendents of police and other officers against the habit which has arisen, especially among subordinate officers, of loosely using what may be called the cant term "Swadeshi" when "seditious" is meant, as was pointed out on a previous occasion. The desire to stimulate Indian Swadeshi industries is in itself laudable and has the sympathy of the Government, and it is undesirable that this term should be applied when it is intended to convey an entirely different meaning.

Thus, in the reports received, such phrases as "He is a staunch Swadeshiwalah," or "He has Swadeshi tendencies," not infrequently occur, the meaning to be conveyed being either that the man is an agitator or a revolutionary.

If it is desired to intimate that a person is a strong believer in the policy of using nothing but indigenous goods the meaning of the officer should be made apparent in clear language. Where a person is involved in the agitation, he is as a rule an agitator of moderate or extremist views, or he is engaged in the habit of propagating sedition, or he is a revolutionary or an anarchist. The above terms will, it is thought, cover practically all cases. At any rate, it is hoped that superintendents will take pains to find sufficiently appropriate language to meet what they desire to express.

The Inspector-General will therefore be obliged if superintendents will carefully instruct all their subordinate officers that the use of the term "Swadeshi" should be made only in the restricted sense referred to above. The superintendents should also edit all reports that are sent to them and be careful to see that the language used expresses what is intended by the writer.

MORE TROUBLE IN KHOST.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

A frontier correspondent states that affairs in the Khost Valley are still in a most unsatisfactory state. The Mangals, Jadrams, and Jajis have openly announced that they will in future pay no revenue to Kabul and admit no Afghan officials into their villages. They claim that their status should be the same as the Afridis and Mohmands, and that tribal allowances should be granted to them by the Amir. No official can move without a strong escort and the collection of revenue has been suspended.

There was a rumour last month that the Amir was about to visit Khost, and troops, with a large amount of transport, were concentrated at Ghazni for the march into the valley. His Majesty went to Ghazni, but no forward move was made and he contented himself with an inspection of the local irrigation works.

BARISAL CASE COMPLAINT.

A CURIOUS RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 11.

Before the hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case commenced to-day at the jail, Mr. Gupta, counsel for the Crown, said that a defence pleader had complained that the house-owners at Barisal were unwilling to let their houses to persons connected with the defence, for fear of displeasing the Government and Government officials. Counsel said that he had instructions from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to say that no one need be afraid of incurring any displeasure of the Government or Government officials by letting houses to the persons directly or indirectly connected with the defence, and that the defence should have all possible consideration.

The defence pleader thanked the Government for their kind assurance.

Four police witnesses said they could not trace the man Madan.

Sashibhusan Bose, Sub Inspector, Reozan, in Chittagong, examined, said that he went with Mr. Sheridan to Mukhuti's hut and found torn bits of the "Swadhin Bharat" on the floor. There were also a note-book and a telegram addressed to Hemendra from Narendra of Barisal, asking for money.

Benode Simal Roy, another search witness corroborated the preceding witness.

Seo Balak Tewari, a C. I. D. constable, being examined, said that he shadowed Narendra Mohon Sen. One day, the accused detected him and gave him a blow on the chest. The accused was pardoned for this by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

CAUVERY RIVER DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, left Simla on Thursday for Ootacamund, where he will act as expert adviser to Sir Henry Griffin, who is to arbitrate in regard to the respective rights of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar to the waters of the Cauvery River for storage purpose.

DECREE AGAINST A KUMAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. Justice Chaudhri, to-day disposed of a suit brought by Messrs. Newman and Company against the Hon. the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari claiming Rs. 3,600, being the price of, books and stationery supplied from time to time.

His Lordship granted a decree for the amount claimed.

SHIPS' OFFICERS.

DEMAND FOR BETTER WAGES.

INCREASES GRANTED BY SEVERAL LINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Capt. W. R. C. Jeweller, of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and Agent of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, has received a communication from the Secretary at Liverpool regarding the success, which has attended the representation made by the Guild to a number of shipping firms at Home and in various parts of the Empire. The Ben Line of Leith have just increased the wages of their officers. Other companies whose vessels are constantly trading abroad have also increased the pay of their commanders and officers. The Burma Oil Company have done the same, and the increased pay in their service now amounts to over £3 to £6 per month, according to the length of service. These increases although only recently announced, were made retrospective from January 1st of the present year. Other firms who have given increases in salaries are the Union Castle Mail Stemship Company, the Irrawadi Flotilla Company and a large number of other companies owing to tramp steamers.

The Guild received a letter from one of the largest shipowning firms of the United Kingdom informing them that the conditions of service of their commanders and officers were under consideration as they were desirous of attracting to their service the best class of officert they could possibly obtain.

COMILLA DACOITY CASE.

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED IN APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At the High Court, to-day Justices Woodroffe and Beachroft delivered judgment in what is known as the Comilla Political dacoity case. This was an appeal preferred by Probhat Chandra Karmakar and eleven others who had been convicted of being members of an assembly for the purpose of committing a dacoity and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Their Lordships found that the accused were in the house on the night of November last; that guns, hammers and masks were found in that room and that they were, members of an assembly formed for the purpose of committing a dacoity. Their Lordships acquitted two of the accused, who were servants of Probhat Chandra Karmakar, and affirmed the conviction and sentences of the rest.

MOTOR SMASH SEQUEL.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION IN CASE AGAINST A NATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. Keys, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered an interesting judgment yesterday in the case in which Bholanath Singh, chauffeur to the Maharaja of Cossim Bazar, was charged with rashly and negligently driving his master's car in front of an engine and several trucks on the Municipal Railway, resulting in a serious collision and injury to a man. The car was broken to splinters, and the Maharaja had a narrow escape.

The magistrate remarked that the accused, in putting on his brakes, had evidently "killed the engine" as it was technically called, with the result that the car stopped on the rails and could not move either forwards or backwards. The facts would not justify a conviction, but he did consider that the accused ought not to be allowed to drive again.

EDUCATION OF MILL CHILDREN.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Government of Bombay has published the following resolution:—

With a view to a further and more thorough discussion of the question of the education of children employed in factories, the Governor in Council has consulted the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and, with the co-operation of these bodies, has decided to refer the matter to a committee consisting of their representatives and others. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—The Director of Public Instruction—Chairman. The Collector of Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet, the Hon'ble Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhalal, Baronet, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Knight, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Knight, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency (who will be Secretary to the Committee).

The Committee is requested to examine generally the question of the education of factory children and more particularly to—

(1) consider and report on the possibility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories;

(2) suggest the measures necessary to give effect to their recommendations.

(3) report upon whom primarily the responsibility for, and cost of, the execution of such measures should be imposed.

It is suggested that the Committee should, if possible, meet during the months of July and August, and the Governor in Council will be glad if their report can be submitted so as to reach him in September.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

THE TALUKDARI BILL.

A PETITION TO THE VICEROY

CONSIDERATION DESIRED TO BE POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

At the next sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Select Committee's report on the Talukdari Bill will be submitted by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb. The Talukdars of Gujarat and Kathiawar have submitted a petition to the Governor in Council, requesting the postponement of the second reading of the Bill and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present condition of the Talukdars and to suggest suitable charges in the bill towards their amelioration, which was the original object of the Government in introducing the bill.

For the purpose of petitioning the Government, a meeting of the Talukdars was held last week in Ahmedabad and was largely attended, the Thakore Saheb of Amod presiding. The Hon. Mr. Jukes, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, was also present.

The Dewans and Karbharis of several states, representing Limdi, Vankaneer, Wadhwan, Lathi, Valla, Lakhtar" etc., attended the meeting to support the resolutions to be adopted at the meeting.

The chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, gave a short sketch of the Talukdars' history. He claimed that the Talukdars originally possessed powers similar to those now enjoyed by the ruling chiefs of Kathiawar; but, owing to their circumstances and condition for which they had to thank nobody but themselves, they had lost all but the mere proprietory rights of a land-holder. However, for whatever they now possessed they had to thank Lord Elphinstone and Colonel Walker for the measures adopted by the British Government for the amelioration of their condition from time to time. The chairman was glad that Mr. Jukes was present at the meeting, because he would be able to see for himself the feelings of the Talukdars in connection with the present measure. They owed to the British Government what little they now possessed and though from 1862 to 1961 no less than five enactments were passed the object has not been realised. This was indirectly admitted by the Government themselves as they now proposed a new Bill amending the old one with a view to attain that object. In the present Bill, the Government thought that the object could be gained by giving increased powers to the Talukdari officer, but the Talukdars think that those powers should be curtailed. The Talukdars were aggrieved because it was contemplated to deprive them of what little powers they now possessed. The definition of Talukdars was not mentioned at all. The sections regarding Jama Bundi, the survey of land, management of Talukdari estates, establishment of special Tribunals, instead of the ordinary civil courts, and partition of their property and compulsory education of their children, were the most objectionable features of the proposed bill. When petitions were forwarded to the Government, instead of considering the same with sympathy they had been put down as a class of ignorant people incapable of understanding how beneficial the clauses of the proposed Bill were. In spite of the differences existing, the Chairman averred that there was no doubt about the honest motives of the Government who desired nothing but the welfare of Talukdars. In conclusion, he asked his brother Talukdars to consider the question patiently and to be moderate in their demands.

SUGGESTED COMMISSION.

The Thakore Saheb of Utalia moved the first resolution pointing out the objections against the Bill. He said that, when the Government and the Talukdars differed to such an extent, the only course was to ask the Government to appoint a commission consisting of a civilian, of judicial experience, an executive officer, one or two representatives of the Talukdars and one or two non-official members of the Legislative Council, who would record evidence and report to the Government making suggestions which could really improve the condition of the Talukdars. Such a step would meet their requirements, and there was no need to hastily pass a Bill against which so many objections were raised. The resolution was supported by several Talukdars, including the Dewans and Karbharis.

The Karbhari of Valla State averred that, in spite of the Government's attempts to improve the condition of the Talukdars, their debts have increased and their estates had not been freed from the clutches of the Sowkars.

The Hon. Mr. Jukes, at this stage, stated that in which ver instance the Government had taken over the management of the estate of a Talukdar the debts were reduced and the income was increased.

Several Talukdars, however, challenged Mr. Jukes's statement. They offered to prove the contrary by facts and figures.

At this stage an amendment was moved by the manager of a Talukdari estate to the effect that they should only raise objections against such clauses as were likely to go against the interests of the Talukdars.

The proposal found no seconder and it fell through.

The original proposition was warmly supported by the Dewans and Karbharis and passed unanimously.

It was further resolved to send a message to His Excellency the Governor General in Council requesting him to stay consideration of the Talukdari Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

PETITION TO VICEROY.

The following is the text of the petition to the Viceroy:—

We the Talukdars of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Dholka, Sanand Dhandhuka and Gogo districts assembled in meeting at Ahmedabad approach Your Excellency in Council with the humble petition that The Hon Sir Richard Lamb has recently introduced a Bill in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay designated the Talukdari Bill. The Bill was drafted without our being informed of its aims and objects and the ways and means to

attain the same. Previous to its first reading an attempt was made to show that we approved of it in a body, by trying to form what they called the Gujarat Talukdars' Association, but this attempt totally failed, as those of us the who saw through its object withdrew and opposed it. In spite of this an attempt was made to force the Bill through the Council. We first protested and asked for time as no translation of it had appeared in the "Gazette." Most of us were thus entirely ignorant of the contents of the Bill. Though about only two months' time was granted us to obtain copies and discuss the Bill few of us were fortunate enough to obtain copies as many were refused on account of there being no copies left.

Under these circumstances Your Excellency can well imagine our state of mind. We were not only not supplied with copies, though they were asked for and we were ready to pay for them, yet we, the Talukdars of Gujarat, were expected to discuss and submit our proposals in such a short time. This was almost an impossible task. Some of us therefore applied for permission to approach in deputations to lay matters before the authorities, but such request of the Waghella Association was refused, and others were given a few days' time to arrange a deputation, and were hurried through without being given a proper chance to have our say, and Government with such hot haste rushed through and sent the Bill to the Select Committee for report.

The committee never took the trouble to find out what we had to say with respect to the Bill. From the Select Committee's report we can see that our numerous rspresentations urging the most serious objections to the obnoxious provisions of the Bill, were not put before the committee. Now the committee has submitted its report and the Bill is to come before the Council at the end of this month. Though the Bill alleged to be introduced in our interests, with the object of improving our condition, both the original Bill and its amendments suggested by the Select committee are Most detrimental to our vital interests. We are thankful to Government for its kind desire to improve our condition But at the same time we pray Government to grant us time and opportunity to have our full say. There is no object in hurrying through the Bill against our wishes.

All we ask for is time and opportunity to have our full say after careful consideration. If time is granted, we propose to have proper deliberations at different centres, and submit such suggestions as would be most useful to our cause and acceptable to authority. Such measures will be much easier in working in future than those introduced without taking us into confidence and against our wishes.

We most humbly request Your Lordship in Council to advise the Bombay Government accordingly.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

POWERS TO ACQUIESE IN ENFORCEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The *Pioneer* says, as regards the statement from the Hague regarding the enforcement of the Opium Convention that it will probably be found that practically all the Powers will give their adhesion before the end of the year.

INCIDENT AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

The following Press Note had been issued:—

A case has come to the notice of Government, in which the staff of the Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, declined to hand over the body of a deceased female patient to her friends, on account of the non-payment of the fees claimed in respect of her treatment. Government entirely disapprove of the procedure resorted to in this case, and have issued stringent orders forbidding its adoption in future in any circumstances.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 11.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Townshend becomes Brigade Commander, vice Major-General Wallace.

Major R. J. T. Savi, Commandant, 90th Punjabis, is promoted to Lieut.-Colonel.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer A. H. Baker is appointed Second Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor, Bombay, vice E. E. Macpherson.

Engineer A. B. Collins is appointed Engineer-in-Charge of Factory at Kidderpoore, vice R. Vincent.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. S. T. Aiyangar is appointed District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, vice Rao Bahadur A. R. Punja Khan Saheb.

MR. KADRI'S APPOINTMENT.

MAHOMEDAN CONGRATULATION.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam, a meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held last evening at the Muzzafer Abud Hall, Grant-road, to offer congratulations to Khan Bahadur Sayed Shams-ul-Din Kadri, J.P., I.S.O., Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, on his being appointed a Collector in the Bombay Presidency, and also to thank His Excellency Lord Willingdon for such a high honour to the Mahomedan Community. Khan Saheb Cazi Mahomedali Moorge presided.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

"That the Muslims of Bombay assembled at the meeting held under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam, hereby heartily thank the Government of Bombay for appointing Khan Bahadur Sayed Sham-ud-Din Kadri, J.P., I.S.O., as Collector in the Presidency of Bombay and consider his appointment an honour done to the Muslim Community at large.

"That we, the Muslims of Bombay, assembled at this meeting held under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam hereby take this opportunity to offer our hearty congratulations to Khan Bahadur Sayed Shams-ud-Din Kadri, J.P., I.S.O., on his appointment as Collector in the Bombay Presidency and are sure that he will do credit to the Government's selection and likewise to the Muslim Community of which he is one of the shining lights."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

On a slippery ground, the Bombay Gymkhana met the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. Though rain fell during the progress of the game, the ground was covered with puddles and the players found the utmost difficulty in keeping their feet. The Gymkhana team was considerably altered from the one that did service on its last appearance. Begbie was an absentee, and his absence from the back division made a considerable difference. Inder dropped back from half to full back where, however, he was not quite at home. Singleton, at right half, did some good work, but did not help the backs sufficiently. In the forward line, Adams fed his wing men well, but could not shoot straight when he had the opportunity. Barrett showed a considerable falling off at centre half. Evans played well at outside right and Moir on the left wing. The Y. M. C. A. were also particularly strong in their wing men, both Greene and Dr. Souza putting in plenty of useful work. The Young Men were unfortunate in losing there centre forward in the first half when Brooks got wounded and had to leave the field.

THE GAME.

The Gymkhana got away at once. Osborne Smith taking the ball up Doctor ran out and kicked clear. The ball travelling rapidly to the other end, the Y. M. C. A. were given a corner. The Gymkhana came in again, and Adams passed to Moir who centred nicely. Osborne Smith looked like scoring, but the shot went straight to the goalkeeper's hands. After the Gymkhana had tried one or two more shots, the Y. M. C. A. secured a corner which came to nothing. The Gymkhana took up the attack again and located themselves for some time in their opponents' half. Most of the work was being done in the left wing. Osborne Smith received a pass, but failed to shoot straight. The Y.M.C.A. presently got away in the left wing. The Gymkhana goalkeeper ran out and then hesitated, and a subsequent shot at the open goal struck the cross bar. One of the Y. M. C. A. forwards got laid out and was assisted off the field. The Gymkhana took up the attack and Barrett put a shot wide. A free kick to the Young Men saw the ball head over the bar. The Y. M. still attacked, and gave the Gymkhana defence a good deal of trouble. The Gymkhana, getting down on the left wing, a scramble took place at the Y. M. C. A. goal mouth, and a fine shot struck the side of the net. D'Souza taking the ball up, the Y. M. secured a corner which came to nothing. Half time arrived with the Gymkhana attacking.

A free kick against the Gymkhana opened the second half. Moir taking the ball down the left wing centred well, but the ball was cleared with a long kick. The Gymkhana, coming in again, Adams passed to Moir, who put in a pretty centre, but once more the ball was well cleared and the Young Men took up the attack with their fine forwards. Humshirke ran out and was able to clear. The Gymkhana got two corners. From the second Barrett put in a shot that rebounded off a player. The ball going to Singleton, he put in an excellent shot that Doctor turned over the bar. The Gymkhana were soon back again, and some in and out passing resulted in Moir taking a shot. Later, Adams put in a long kick for goal. Some scrambling play saw Evans put in a fine shot that Doctor saved at the expense of a corner. A free kick drove the Gymkhana back, but they came in again almost at once and Osborne Smith took a shot with his back to the goal. The Y. M. C. A. next secured a corner kick but the ball headed over the bar. The Gymkhana having moved down, Adams put in a goal shot. D' Souza of the Y.M.C.A. getting a good pass, galloped the ball in, but Humshirke running out saved well. The whistle had already gone for 'off-side'. The Gymkhana attacking again, Evans shot wildly. A free kick to the Gymkhana kept them up. Osborne Smith shot behind and Moir followed suit. Play was confined for some time to midfield, the Y. M. C. A. twice threatening danger on the left. Doctor found it necessary to run right out and kick clear. The game ended in a pointless draw.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana—Humshirke (goal), Simmonds and Inder (backs), Singleton, Barrett and Morris (halves), Evans, Osborne, Smith, Adams and Moir (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.—Doctor (goal), Dare and Frambhyn (backs), Lamb, Mathalone and Curtis (halves), D' Souza, Llewellyn, Brooks, Woolen, and Greene (forwards).

INDIAN F. A.

NEW CONTRIBUTION OF COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A special general meeting of the Indian Football Association took place to-day at the Y.M.C. A. the Chief Justice presiding The attendance was large.

A resolution to vest the control in a governing body consisting of ten Indian clubs which were elected and ten Europeans clubs which were also selected was adopted. The Council is to be elected by this governing body from among themselves and to consist of eight Europeans and four Indian.

BOXING IN BURMA.

CONTEST PREVENTED BY MILITARY COMMANDANT.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 11.

The boxing contest between Private Crone of the Border Regiment and Bill Fisher of Calcutta for the light weight championship of Burma, fixed for to-morrow night, has had to be abandoned under the orders of the General Officer Commanding who has prohibited Crone from taking part and has ordered the Jubilee Hall to be placed out of bounds and Crone and other intending competitors to be confined to barracks.

People in boxing circles are interested to know how the General Officer Commanding Burma came to this extraordinary decision on the eve of the contest. All arrangements had been allowed to proceed with the apparent approval of the military authorities and two days ago the General Officer went so far as to give his patronage, which he has now withdrawn as there is only a handful of civilian entries. It means practically that the tournament which was looked forward to with much interest must be altogether abandoned.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "EGYPT," JULY 11.

The P. and O. Campany's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay at 5 a.m. yesterday and brought the following passengers:—

Awiet, Capt A S
Ahmed, Mr D
Andrews, Lieut C
Ayling, Hon Mr Justice
Advocate Gen of Madras
Buckland, Mr F
B S Tamjee's servant
Belt-Smyth, Maj G A
Bant's, Mr H R
Bose Mr G N
Bose, Mr N N
Breretn, Capt D L
Bryce, Mr D G
Baltwil, Mr Henry
C thill, Mr F
Chandhari, Mr J L
Cowans, Col E A
Deakn, Mr S
Davd Mr W O
Dalal, Miss I
Dalal, Mr R D
D asy, Sergt M J
DrMartin, nat servants
Fe guson, Mr A
Gloria, Mr G
Grimshaw, Capt R W W
Greene, Capt A C R
Gourley, Capt J
Herdon, Mr O
Home, Mr J
Heatoe, Hon Mr Justice J F
Hesto, Mrs
Hayat Khan, Mr Mohd
Hamblin, Mr
Hormusji, Dr J
Hannay, Mr A L
Hendry, Mr W G
Hobrlein, Mr H
Ireland, Dr J S
Krishnamuti, Mr T
Lerick, Lieut A M
Leah, Capt T
Leat Mrs
eighton, Mr R
Le Fanu, Mr H
ake, Mr B C
Laurie, Mr H
LeFanu, Mr H
Lloyd, Capt R E
Mackenzie, Mr G
McGuinness, Mrs and child
M ller, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
McLeod, Miss R
Mackay, Mr C P
Money, Capt R
Mehta, Mr A B
Mitra, Mr H
Mansfield, Mr O
Mackay, Mr R
Martin, Dr C
Morris, Rev J R
Nicholls, Mr H and Mrs
Navi Hon Sir C
Napier, Mr C
Oldfield, Mr F
Prevost, Mr G
Patterson, Maj S B
Potat, Mr R M
Ray, Mrs
Ray, Miss
Ray, Junr Mr D
Reddi, Mr K S
Rudkin, Maj W E C
Ruthben, Mr J L
Richmond, Hon T
Rae, Mr N V L.
Roy, Mr R N
Russell, Mr C
Rameau, Mr Y
Stotham, Mr R
Sevestre Mr
Skene, Mr C
Stein, Mr G K
Stewart, Maj J H K and Mrs
Smyth, Col R N
Stones, Mr C S B
Smallwood, Mr C and Mrs
Stephen, Col R C
Shamianathan, Dr S
Sathe, Mr D K
Sergt Deosy's native servant
Treenan, Mr F
Todd, Mr A
Thompo's, Mr Thos B
Togore, Mr S M
Viney, Mr J E
Wynter, Major
Willcocks, Gen Sir James
Wallace, Mr E H
White, Sir C Arno'd
Woolley, Mr H
Walker, Mr Alex C
Wallis Hon Sir John

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "HIMALAYA," JULY 12.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. steamer "Himalaya," Captain H. G. Evans, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Aitken, Mrs B
Alexander, Capt P S
Arden-Wood, Mr W H
Aslam Khan, Mr
Beale, Miss V
Bhandarkar, Mr A S
Bonham-Carter, Capt C
Bowen, Capt E C and Mrs
Bradley, Mr J
Brander, Mr A A Dunbar
Brown, Lt-Col W A
Buckley, Mr C K
Buller, Capt J G
Butcher, Mr W V
Campbell, Major G R
Campion, Major W E
Chamney, Major H
Champion, Mr H
Chesney, Capt C H R
Curran, Capt A
Curran, Miss A
Cuthbert, Miss
Davidson, Lt-Col J
Dickson, Capt
Eves, Capt T S
Ewen, Mr Charles
Ewing, Mr
Finney, CIE Sir Stephen
Finney, Miss.
Finney, Lady
Fox, Capt W G
Gallon, Mr and Mrs J W
Giffard, CSI, IMS, Lt-Col G G
Gillett, Capt E S
Gurdon, Lt-Col B E M, Mrs, infant and nurse
Gowans, Mr C H N
Greg, Mr L H
Grimston, K C V O, C I E, Brig-Genl Sir Rollo
Hay, Major W N
Hodkinson, Major C
Holman, Mr W
Jenkin, Mr W P
Jenkins, R A, Mr N M
Jhesaton, Mr L
Jordan, Mr H P
Judge, Mr C E
Kynaston, Mr H J O and Mrs
Lakaka, Mr S R
Lamsourse, Mr G E
Lane, Mrs
Lethbridge, Mrs S
Lyle, Mr H W and Mrs
McCann, Mr
Michaelis, Mr K
Milligan, Mr J A
Mole, Mrs
Morde, Von Mr R W
Morrison, Mr W S
Moss, Mr W
Murray, Mr R A C
Napier, Mr A S and Mrs
Nation, Mrs C F
Needham, Miss
Newby, Miss
Nicholson, Captain R B
O'Brien, Dr (Miss) M
Parson, Mr V C
Patterson, Capt H J
Petrie, Mr A T and Mrs
Phillips, Lt-Col H de T
Philpe, Mr J P
Pitt, Mr W H
Qoin, Maj R P Wemyss
Rafique, the Hon Mr Justice Mohamed
Ram, Mr Lala L
Randall, Mr E J J
Renny, Col S M and Mrs
Robinson, Lt-Col J H
Row, Dr R
Russel, Mr
Russomjee, Mr and Mrs J
Sandes, Capt E W C
Sandes, Mrs
Scott, Mr John
Scruby, Mr J
Simpson, Mr C F R
Spier, Mr R
Stark, Mrs and infant
Stewarts, Mr and Mrs T P
Tate, Col A E
Taylor, Mr G Falconer
Taylor, Mr R W
Tipple, Mr E F
Tovey, Major G S
Tweedy, Mr R J
Vogel, Mr B B
Verney, Capt R
Walker, Mr N
Ward, Mr A
Welsted, Mr S R Penrose
Wheeler, Mr S G and Mrs
White, Mrs

PER S. S. POLYNESIEN—JULY 11.

The folllowing passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s steamer "Polynesien" on the 11th inst. from the stream:—

COLOMBO.

Mr G Taylor

KOBE.

Mr M Hory — Mrs Ayawa

FREMANTLE.

Mr and Miss Zannut — Miss Orr
Mr Labhu Singh — Mr and Mrs Koeing

MELBOURNE.

Sergt Johnson, wife, child and infnt — Sergt C Turton, wife and 5 children

SYDNEY.

Mr Gargaliaco — Mr Rosa
Mr Georgiasis — Mr Emilia
Mr Alexandrais — Mr Emmanuel
Mr Panayotis — Miss Maria
Mr Stenaeardos — Miss Estelow and sister
Mr and Mrs Merian — Mr Debus
Mr Puchmuller — Mr Malia
Mr Lorenzetti — Mr J Malia
Mr Saffin — Mr Feneoh
Mr Bajer — Mr Reschsterno
Mr and Mrs Estebon — Mr Buchinger
T Gomes — Mrs Rached Bandel and child
Mr George — Mr Legayadeo
Mr Marcus — Mr Ledue
Mr Pedro

NOUMEA.

Mr and Mrs Nicolas — Mr Dupuy
Mr and Mrs Munier and child — Mr Ankert
Mrs Neven — Mr Legayadeo
Mr Engler — Mr Ledue

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

garious and he likes to have company when he makes these trips, but not for the first time he explains in a long written answer to a Parliamentary question there is no ground for the innuendo that he provides hospitality for his friends at the public cost. Since he became First Lord of the Admiralty in October 1911 he has spent 182 days afloat and in addition to the Mediterranean cruises has visited nearly every port in the Brisish Isles that is either a naval port or a naval base or is connected with naval interests. He has also personally visited or inspected many of the ships, and has been present at day and night exercises of the Fleet on between 30 and 40 occasions. The Harmsworth papers who continue to be very friendly to Mr. Churchill censure the people who make the imputations referred to. The *Times* believes them to be hurtful to the public interest and fails to see "what party interest they can possibly serve." The *Mail* heads Mr. Churchill's answer to the question, which was put by Mr. Sandys the Conservative member for the Wells division, reply to a Foolish Question. I am not so sure that it is foolish. If the First Lord is to be allowed to take his sisters his cousins and his aunts in his official voyages which may or may not be necessary why should not the same privilege be accorded to captains of the nation's vessels and other naval officers?

GRAPPLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF DISEASE.

In his speech as President of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in which India took such a prominent part and towards the expenses of which its leading native rulers contributed so generously the late King then Prince of Wales asked "If diseases are preventable why are they not prevented?" After the lapse of many years a really serious attempt in the direction indicated by this pregnant question is about to be made thanks it is only fair to say to Mr. Lloyd George. Lord Moulton is chairman of a committee with executive functions which has been appointed to deal with the funds made available for research under the National Insurance Act and amounting to about £57,000 per annum. The Medical Research Committee, as it is to be called, consists besides Lord Moulton of Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Dr. Hopkins, Reader in Chemical Physiology at the same seat of learning Dr. Bulloch, Professor of Bacterology in the University of London, Sir William Leishman Professor of Pathology in the Royal Army Medical College Mr. Waldor M.P., Dr. Addison, M.P., Mr. Bond, F.R.C.S., and Dr. Hay, of Aberdeen. A larger body to be styled the Advisory Council has also been formed and its criticisms and suggestions will be considered by the Minister responsible for National Health Insurance berore he gives his final assent to the Research Committee's scheme for any year. The first malady to which attention will be directed is tuberculosis perhaps the most pressing of the grave hygienic problems to be dealt with on a larger and more systamatic scale than hitherto has been possible owing to lack of means. The composition of these two Committees does not meet with the approval of Sir Ronald Ross. "There are" he writes "some half dozen living Englishmen who have done great work on the investigation of desease. It is characteristic of English administration that the name of not one of these appears on the Committees just appointed to administer the first adequate national fund ever laid down for medical research." Yes very characteristic why the present Government consisting as it does for the most part of exceptionally brilliant men should make such feeble appointments as it generally does is an enigma. It is particularly week in the selections it makes for Committees and Commissions.

"WHAT HAS BRITAIN DONE FOR INDIA?"

This was the subject of a paper read before an appreciative meeting of the East India Association on Monday by the young Chief of Ichalkaranji or according to Sir George Birdwood Inchalkaranji who is on a visit to England. I have said that the audience was appreciative indeed, so appreciative was the audience that only two points were criticised and one of these related to the spelling of the Chief's name. On his own visiting cards I belive as well as in the announcements the name appears as "Ichalkaranji." Sir George Birdwood who good-naturedly pounced down upon the mis-spelling says the name is obviously suggested by two plants which give its specific botanical physiogonomy to the State, the *inchal* or *Carissa Carandas* one of the noblest shrubs of the Ghat region of Western India with white glossy evergreen leaves and white jessamine flowers and fruit ripening from green to white and rosy red and deep purple) and either the *Karanj Pongamia glabra* (one of the finest and most charateristic trees of the Ghat region especially in Southern Konkan) or the *Karanji*, the *Gardenia lucidos*, otherwise known as the *dekamali*, but Sir George prefers the first of these two identifications. But in any case "Ichalkaranji" is wrong. "Ichal" he told us is the name of a dwarf species of palm unknown on the Ghat regions of Western India. The Chief's journey to Europe has not been altogether in vain, for he has learnt how to spell his own name correctly! The other piece of friendly criticism came from Mr. William Coldstream, the retired Punjab Civilian, who is a strong supporter of Christian missions was rather upset by the Chief's remarks on the subject. He is no enemy of such missions—far from it—"but" he says "we must remember that in all the charitable and earnest work of the missionaries there is always at the back the idea of conversion which, I must frankly tell the people here, is looked upon even now with great suspicion and which does not add in any way to the popularity of the Government. And, moreover," he slily added, "we must remember that man appreciates more the help given him for his wants and comforts in this world than in the next." "What I want," he continued, "to suggest is that some portion of this flow of philanthropy and of the funds that may be collected to start fresh missionary work should be directed for some material purposes and spent in organising institutions for technical and commercial education, free libraries, moral and social instruction, leading to the material and moral elevation of the inhabitants of this great Empire." In short, he asks for lay missionaries who "would be the best interpreters of the wishes of the people to the Government and the intentions of the ruled to the governed." Mr. Coldstream's observations seemed to be in the main intended for people of lower intelligence than any of those who listened to him. He was at pains to show that the missionaries are not the agents of the Government. The Chief of Inchalkaranji in his reply showed that he personally has no animus against missionaries or any misconception as to their aims, but he seemed to suggest that their position might not be so well understood by the people at large. He did not, however, give any idea as to how his rather fanciful proposal for the establishment of lay, or as I fancy he really meant, secular missionaries can be carried out.

WIVES AND APPOINTMENTS.

A celebrated and somewhat cynical Victorian statesman, who in his time was responsible for the appointment of many high officials, ambassadors, governors, etc., once remarked that when a man was proposed for any important billet the first question asked was not "Is he fit for the job?" but, "what is his wife like?" At the period to which I refer we were more fastidious in some things than we are now—partly perhaps because a lady sat on the Throne—and it would have been considered fatal to a man's chance of exalted preferment if he married a member of the *corps de ballet* or a chorus girl. The selection made not so very long ago for a position of eminence, whether at home or abroad does not matter, shows that such a marriage contracted in early official life need not necessarily be a bar to the attainment of brilliant career.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Lord Sanderson presided at the 159th annual meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday when 35 new members were elected bringing the total of additions during the sessions to 238. Among t those elected on the 25th instant are Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S. (Bombay); Mr. H. W. M. Ives, P.W.D. (Punjab); Mr. J. H. Izat, Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Mr. P. N. Mukerji of Calcutta. The Duke of Connaught was re-elected President and on the recommendation of the Council the following were chosen to fill the place on the Council of those who under the by-laws of the Society had to retire this year—Earl Brassey, Lord Inchcape Mr. P.M. Evans, Mr. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., Sir Boverton Redmond, and Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A. The Council awarded the Society's Silver Medal to the following readers of Indian papers:—Sir Bradford Leslie, K.C.I.E., M.Inst. C.E., "Delhi, the Metropolis of India"; J. Forrest Brunton, "The City of Karachi"; N. G. Cholmeley, C.S.I., late Commissioner, Magwe Division, Burma, "The Oil-Fields of Burma"; Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E., "Irrigation Works in India."

"HIGHER CRITICISM."

There is said to be a possibility of a troublesome controversy arising at the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference at Plymouth over the question of Higher Criticism in connection with a tutorial appointment in a college. *Apropos* the *Westminister Gazette* says:—"It is difficult to define exactly what is 'Higher Criticism' but there is an excellent Scottish story on the subject. A minister had referred in his sermon to the inability of the 'leper' to change his spots, and after the service a critical member of the congregation told the preacher that he had made a wee mistake. 'It was not the leper, the sick man,' he said, 'but the leopard, the spotted beast, that is mentioned in Scripture.' The minister regarded the critic sternly. 'Go away, man, with your higher criticism,' he told him, 'or ye'll find yourself in hell one day!" I am reminded of a story I once heard about a minister tell in a Highland hotel about a certain trial sermon. *Inter alia* the preacher had expressed doubts as to the doctrine of Eternal Punishment. After the service a dour elder went to the minister and in language more forcible than polite told him that he would not do, adding in broad Scotch, "A mon who doesn't believe in hell is not worth damn."

TAE KANISHKA PUZZLE.

On Tuesday the discussion at the Royal Asiatic Society on the paper by Professor F. Thomas, the Librarian of the India Office, was resumed. Professor Thomas is a formidable controversialist, combining in himself consummate Greek scholarship and Sanskrit scholarship; and although those whose theories he has attacked are accomplished numismatists, with an expert knowledge of the Indian coinages, it may be confessed that to a merely interested member of the audience gathered together in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday—all the time that the President of the French Republic was making his triumphal procession from Victoria Station to St. James's Palace—it did seem like as the gnawing of harmless snakes against a steel file. But the question has no general interest in itself, but only as pointing a moral. The date of Kaniska can never be fixed; there will never now be the material for so doing. The ancient Hindus did not write history; they were too much absorbed in the spiritual life of the world they lived in to record its secular history, and their whole literature is religious, and legendary, their very legends and epical poetry all having a religious motive for their inspiration. There is no Indian chronology before Alexander the Great, and no continuous Indian history before the appearance of the Saracen Arabs in the Indies, and the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni; and after the Seythians finally cleared the Greeks out of India—all Hindustan was reduced to chaos again; the historical darkness of the land being only lighted up by the occasional glint here and there of a Graeco-Barbarian coin; and these coins will probably never again be sorted into their right historical sequence. But their right sequence will nevertheless remain a problem of perennial interest and although in the pursuit of that interest you may never reach the desired goal, all sorts of most useful discoveries will be made by the way, and it is for the sake of such collateral advantages that such quixotic pursuits should always be encouraged. It was the wide interest in the search for the hidden sources of the Hill that led to the opening up of Inner Africa to the world, and now that both the North Pole, and the South Pole have been found—and found out to be utter frauds—the exploration of the navigation of the Arctic and Antarctic seas is sure to receive a check, the effects of which must react on the evolution alike of oceanic and aerial navigation. It is well, therefore, that in the interests of the students of the ancient history of India that the right date of the reign of Kanishka should continue to be an attractive conundrum; though Kanishka himself if ever his chronological position is fixed, may turn out to be as empty a reality as the two Poles together. When on Tuesday Sir George Birdwood was asked to take part in the discussion, he said he could only do so "to make fun of it," and handed in "A Limerick" by Sir George Grierson on the subject:—

"There was an old fogey Kaishka,
The father, they say, of Huvi.
Was he Saka or Kushan?
Or was he a 'Rooshan'?
With a Muscovite Missie, Karishka?"

The meriment over this aside incident so far as it could be observed, was distinctly of the sardonic sort on the part of the contributors to the solving of the Kanishka puzzle.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The dinner which is to be given to Lord Sydenham at the Hotel Cecil on the 9th of July under the auspices of the Northbrook Society promises to be a successful affair. Lord Ampthill as President of the Society will preside and it is hoped that he will be supported by some of our Bombay visitors including Sir Shapurji B. Broacha.

Sir Cowasjee, Lady and the Misses Jehangir, were amongst those summoned to the grand State Ball given by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace last night in honour of the President of the French Republic.

Sir James Meston, says our Allahabad correspondent, will leave Naini Tal for a monsoon tour on July 31, returning on August 17.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at noon on Thursday the 10th instant.

The Earl of Minto has undergone a severe operation. He was making satisfactory progress when the mail

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
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H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 11.

The Bangalore Horse Show opened in fine weather on the Residency ground today. The entries were largely in advance of last year.

The judging resulted as follows:—

Shoeing competition, British Cavalry Artillery—Second Battery.

Polo Ponies, other than Arabs—Capt. Colmore's Chemise.

Harness, single horses—Mr. T Davis's, Billy.

Harness, Pairs—Mr. Dr. D. A. Buchan's Pair.

Pony Hunters—Zemindar of Shivagiri's Ninette.

Jumping competition, for Officers—Risaldar Mal Singh, 26th Cavalry.

Harness, four-in-hand—S. Battery team.

Polo Pony teams—Mr. W. E. Campbell's team.

Thoroughbread horses—Mr. Heather's Black Buck.

Jumping competitions for polo ponies—Col. Desaraj Ur's Fraud.

Riding competition for Ladies—Mrs. Dyson.

Hunters' horse heavyweights—Col. Desaraj Ur's Broiga.

Hunter's Lightweights.—Colonel Desaraj Ur's Black Sand.

Infantry Chargers.—Mr. R. McCalls Snorer.

Ladies' Hacks—Mrs. E. Lochs, Faugh-a-Ballagh.

Chargers owned by Officers.—Major Sykes' Forrad-on.

Ladies' hacks and ponies.—Zemindar Sivagiris' Ninette, ridden by Mrs Banshaw

Arab horses and ponies—Major W. Lamberts' Panther.

Hacks horses.—Miss Vera Burnside's White Rose.

Indian Officers' chargers—Rissaldar Mul Singhs (26th Light Cavalry) Crusader.

The following races not having filled for the next week, are cancelled—

First day—Pony trials; Arabian Plate.

Second day—Eastern Plate.

Third day—Deserts Plate and Arab Plate.

Fourth day—Ali Ashgar Plate and Cantonment Plate.

Fifth day—The Arab Consolation Plate.

Other races are substituted under more suitable conditions.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SOLDIER IMMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

In the House of Lords on Monday June 23 Lord Sydenham asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether soldiers of excellent character whose time expired in India now had unrestricted entry into the States of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand, and if not whether the Secretary of State would make such representations as would secure a welcome to these most desirable immigrants. He said that when he was in Bombay he was informed that the treatment of British soldiers who left India for Australia or New Zealand was frequently unsympathetic, and that some difficulties as to their right of entry were found to obtain. Three classes of soldiers in India were concerned—men of about forty years of age who where retired on pension, had savings up to £200 and were generally married; those who had completed twelve years' service, were from thirty to thirty-three years of age, were generally unmarried, and had saved £20 or £30; and those who had completed their regular service and had passed into the Reserve. They did not want to lose the services of these valuable trained men in the prime of their life, but, on the other hand, they could not desire to prevent them from enjoying the greater opportunities that presented themselves in a new country. The pensioned class was able at any time to enter any of the States of the Commonwealth or New Zealand, but the two younger classes sometimes experienced difficulties both with regard to passage and admission. Only last year a corporal in the Royal Irish Fusiliers was prevented by the local rules from joining his parents in Sydney because he had no pension. An immense country like Australia, with great undeveloped resources and a wholly inadequate population, should be eager to welcome immigrants of this class.

Lord Emmott, in reply, said there were no special restrictions of any kind affecting soldiers; but time-expired soldiers, as well as all other men, were subject to the immigration laws of Australia. Such men, might be excluded on medical grounds or for other reasons, but there were no special restrictions applying to Englishmen. If they were of good character and good health they would be readily addmitted to Australia. Any special assistance given, however, was not given by the Commonwealth of Australia, but by the States themselves. The noble lord in his question asked if his Majesty's Government would make such representations as would secure a welcome for these time-expired soldiers. His Majesty's Government could not accept the responsibility of making such representations. The Colonial Secretary did not attempt to ensure that any one class should be specially assisted in comparison with other classes. The Dominions and the States were free to give or to withhold assistance as they thought fit. It was true that there had been a misunderstanding in India as to the prospects in Australia of time-expired soldiers, but that had been removed now, and the various States were glad to have them when suitable vacancies occured. If the corporal Lord Sydenham mentioned had paid his own passage and his character had been good, he would have been admitted to Australia. He thought they could say that misunderstandings as to the character of these men had been entirely removed. (Hear, hear.) It was quite evident that that the various States were glad to have when suitable vacancies were opened, but they were naturally somewhat afraid to publish to the world at large that they had places for them when it was just possible that if a large number of time-expired soldiers went out it might not be possible to find them work. In the interests of all concerned he thought that the States did well not to pledge themselves to find work unless they were absolutely able to do so.

Lord Saye and Sale, speaking on behalf of the Naval and Military Emigration League, said that that organisation had representatives in the Dominions who dealt with the very class of case to which Lord Sydenham had referred. Their information went to show that it was more difficult for a man to get out of India than to enter the Colonies, because before leaving he had to prove that he had an actual billet to go to.

Viscount Midleton said that the character of the soldier as imigrant had changed in the most remarkable degree in the last twenty or thirty years while an enormous improvement had taken place in his health. People hardly realised that even if a man had done his Reserve service he was still little more than thirty years of age. In view of the number of these men who were now pouring into Canada he was apprenhensive lest there should be too great a depletion of the Reserve. The War Office had been extremly considerate in this matter and had not hesitated to give permits to the men to emigrate but they ought to know to what extent this had been carried out.

Lord Sydenham thanked Lord Emmott for his reply and the subject dropped.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GLASGOW.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a mass meeting of the Indian students in Glasgow was held in the University Union on May 13, at which resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that the Under Secretary of State for India is labouring under misapprehension in thinking that the position of the adviser of Indian students at the University of Glasgow is now better understood; that the students still hold to their old decision and will have no official connection with the adviser; that the engineering students have not derived any benefit from him in the shape of practical training in the summer vacation; and that they strongly protest against the maintenance of this office; and whether the Government proposes to take any action on these resolutions.

Mr. Montagu: I am informed that the "mass meeting" referred to was a small meeting of about forty persons, to which all Indian students in Glasgow were not invited, and at which some of those present bore witness to the useful work done by the adviser. It is not the fact that Indian students in Glasgow generally refuse to consult the adviser and derive no benefit from his assistance. Twenty-six Indian students have consulted him in the last few weeks, and in several cases he has obtained for them facilities for practical training without the payment of any premium. The Government and the students have every reason to be satisfied with the adviser's work, and I am confident that knowledge and experience will remove the misapprehensions on which such opposition to the officer as exists is based.

POLICE PROTECTION IN BENGAL.

Mr. Pike Pease, on behalf of Sir J. D. Rees, asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any steps were being taken by the Government of India to abate the excessive number of dacoities now occurring in the Bengal Presidency, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; and why so little success had attended the efforts hitherto made to bring to justice the offenders.

Mr. Montagu: The Bengal Government are steadily pursuing measures to strengthen and improve the numbers, organisation, and "personnel" of their police. The physical difficulties presented by a country interseted with water-ways are considerable, but it is hoped that the steps that are being taken to provide more efficient protection for isolated villages will ensure a more energetic co-operation with the authorities on the part of the inhabitants.

BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the intention of the Secretary of State, when he sanctioned the provisional re-organisation of the Bombay Political Department, was to arrange that officers of that department below the second grade residents should receive the same terms as might be fixed for the corresponding grades in the Political Department of the Government of India, or whether his intention was that such arrangement should refer to officers below the rank of second grade political agents, in which latter event the cases most requiring would receive no attention; whether the Government of India proposes to give effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State, whether or not rightly interpreted in this Question; and, if so, when definite action may be expected in view of the fact that this question has been under consideration for upwards of seven years.

Mr. Montagu: The intention of the Secretary of State in Council was that eventually the officers of the Bombay Political Department below the second grade of political agents should receive substantially the same terms as should be fixed for the corresponding grades of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Proposals for giving effect to this intention are under discussion between the Government of India and Bombay. The Secretary of State greatly regrets the delay which has taken place. He expects shortly to receive the recommendations of the Government of India.

ROYAL DIVORCE SUIT.

DUKE AND HIS ACTRESS WIFE.

A tremendous sensation has been caused in Munich by the appearance on the court list posted outside the First Civil Court of a divorce plea brought by Duke Ludwig of Bavaria—who must not be confused with the Prince Regent—against his second wife, Antonia von Bartolff, nee Barth. The Duke is now 82 years of age and is the oldest member of the Bavarian house of Wittlesbach, and belongs to the second ducal branch, which separated from the reigning branch 200 years ago. His Royal Highness is related to several Courts of Europe. The Queen of the Belgians is his niece, and the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria was a near relative.

The first announcement was not believed, but the case was actually called later in the day. On the appearance of counsel for both parties it was announced that the defendant had not appeared, and it was consequently impossible to proceed with the usual formal effort at conciliation. At the request of the Duke's counsel the case was adjourned until July 4, when the pleadings will be begun.

The Prince was a subscriber for a couple of stalls at the Court Theatre, which he frequently occupied in company with his wife, and was one of the most familiar figures in Munich. He has been twice married morganatically, firstly, after abandoning his rights to the succession, to an actress, Henrietta Mendel, who was given the title of Baroness von Wallersee. Only a year after her death he married Antonia Barth, who was originally a member of the Munich Opera ballet, and later became an actress and was engaged at the Court Theatre. She is now 41.

The action caused all the greater surprise as it is well known that Duke Ludwig loses a considerable sum which was settled on his wife if a divorce is pronounced. In accordance with German law, neither the grounds of the action nor the names of parties cited or a report of the proceedings may be published.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICF—JUNE 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieu-Gen Sir B T Mahon, K C V O	Lieut LV Hoyne-Fox, 140 Inf
Lieut-Col A C M Waterfield, 11 Lrs	Lieut A H L Mo nt R E
Lieut-col J Grimmin, V C, I M S	Nursing Sister Miss O H Anderson, Q A M N S I
Major d'A C Brownlow, D J A G, Sn Army	Mr J C Jack, I C S
Major J H G Casserly, 120 Inf	Mr W J S Carapiett
Major J H F Kelly, 31 Frs	Mr H W Hicks
Major S W King, 5 Inf	Mr B R Hughes
Major W H Cox, D S O I M S	Mr G S Gordier
Major A W Tuke, I M S	Mr J A M J Goldie
Capt H G Grace, 21 Cav	Mr A Howard
Capt L C Wagstaff, 2 Rajpoots	Mr L W Hartley
Capt G F Waterworth, Adjs Ind Vols	Mr A Fuller
Capt J R Lanlale 2 Rajpoots	Mr H V R Kemball
Capt W S McGillivray, I M S	Mr R G McKerron I C S
Capt E P F Shine, S T C	Mr A H Todd
Capt and Bt Major R L McClintock, R E	Miss E McLoughlin
Capt T D H Hackett, I A	Mr J May
Capt W R J Scroggie, I M S	Mr J Mackinnon
Capt E S Percy Smith, I A	Mr F W Skemp, I C S,
Lieut D P Chesney, 23 Frs	Mr J H White,
	Mr O L West
	Mr P H Swinchatt
	Mr H-J Stanyon
	Mr A M Stow, I C S
	Mr C Little
	Mr W H E Mellor
	Mr C V Ryan
	Mr G T Lyssy
	Mr H R Pate, I C S
	Mr H D'A C Reidy
	Mr W McRae
	Mr A S A Westropp, I C S
	Mr A H A Simcox, I C S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H A Lane, 30 Lrs, 3 mo M C	Mr E Geake, I C S, 1 mo M C
Major A S Trydell, C V D., 4 mo 11 days, M C	Mr H Moloney, 3 mo M C
Capt H G Grace, 21 Cav, 12 days	Mr W St V Nepean, 7 days
Capt G F Hasting 21 Cav, days	Mr. E G L Laird-Macgregor, I C S, 2 mo 18 days
Capt W O'Brien, A C Dept, 2 mo M C	Mr H B Graveston, 7 days, M C
Lieut H Macdonald, 11 Lrs, 8 mo	Mr H Armistead, 3 mo M C
Lieut W G H Vickers, 31 Lrs, 2 mo M C	Mr R A O'Connor, 6 mo M C
Lieut H A Chambers, 14 Mdays	Mr D B Meek, 3 mo 9 days, M C
Major H J Blandale, 3 Mrmo M C.	Lieut T J Ponting, 22 Panj.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A C Daniels. Mr A J W Milroy.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON FACILITIES AT HOME.

In the spring of last year the Secretary of State for India appointed a committee "to inquire and report as to the facilities available for Indian students for industrial and technological training in this country, with special reference to the system of State Technical Scholarships established by the Government of India in 1904." The chairman was Sir Theodore Morison, and his colleagues were Sir Krishna Gupta (also a member of the Secretary of State's Council), Mr. J. H. Reynolds (lately principal of the Municipal Schoolof Technology at Manchester), and Professor W. E. Dalby (professor of civil and mechanical engineering at the Imperial College of Science and Technology at South Kensington); with Mr. P. H. Dumbell, of the India Office, as secretary. The report, which was signed on Oct. 18 last, and has since been under consideration by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, was issued on June 24. It contains with appendices 169 pages.

The chief object of the State Technical Scholarship system is to provide higher technical education wich will qualify the holders on returning to India to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries wherever possible. Up to March 31, 1912, sixty-six men had been granted these scholarships, including twenty-four for textile industries, nineteen for mining and mining engineering, seven for electrical and mechanical engineering, five for the leather industry, and three for metallurgy.

Apart from the holders of these scholarships, there has been a marked influx of Indian students in the last few years to centres of technical instruction in this country—some coming at their own expense and others brought by agencies established in India to encourage such studies.

The first broad conclusion of the committee is that Indian students generally get on well at the universities and technological schools where they pursue their industrial education. They are quite up to the average capacity of their classes, provided they come to this country with a fair grounding; but those who have passed only the intermediate examination on the arts side or the matriculation of an Indian university are unable to take full advantage of the instruction given. Those who have had practical experience of the industry are able to derive great benefit from the tehening given here; but those who, like most of the mining students hitherto sent, have had no previous acquaintance with the industry they propose to follow, do very badly, and the money spent upon their education has for the most part, been thrown away. Indian students of engineering are handicapped by their general ignorance of machinery and the inadequacy of the training in drawing they have received in India.

The first recommendation in respect to the selection of scholars is that they should ordinarily have read in India up to the standard of the B.Sc. or B.A. with science, or have obtained an equivalent diploma. The second is that wherever possible they should have had preliminary practical experince. In mining this condition in the future must be strictly enforced, and no student must be sent here unless he has had at least a year's experience down an Indian mine. Emphasis is laid on the advantage of elasticity in the system of selection; and it is urged that local Governments should proceed on the principle of choosing the man rather than the industry, and that scholarships should be awarded only after consul-tation with business men and employers' associations in India. A most important proposal is that practical training in a business firm should be considered an integral part of the course in this country, and consequently that period for which the scholarship is tenable should be extended so as to cover the time spent in undergoing such training. It is held that the period of tenure should range between three and five years.

ORGANISED TRAINING.

Discussing the methods of securing practical training in England the committee urged the need for a thoroughly organised system, and propose that it should be the duty of a special officer or department of the India Office to invite the assistace of British employers. A list of firms willing on patriotic grounds to co-operate with the India Office should be prepared and kept up to date; but if sufficient facilities cannot be thus attained it may prove possible to exercise influence through the Stores Department after contracts have been given.

The rules laid down by the India Office for the guidence of the scholars are held to stand in need of revision. A new set of rules should provide for strict enforcement of obedience to the India Office and to employers and foremen during works training Failure to give satisfaction to the employer should expose the student to forfeiture of his scholarship. In view of some cases of deliberate failure to return to India after completion of training it is recommended that all technical scholars should execute a bond undertaking to pay the value of their schiarships if they do not return to India within three years after its expiration Measures for assisting returned scholars to secure employment are suggested and it is proposed that records should be kept of their after careers aud regular reports be sent to the India Office.

The general conclusions are followed by recommendations regarding particular industries, constituting the longest section of the report. The first place is given to engineering in its various branches, and it is proposed that the training should follow the approved practice of the profession in the United Kingdom as laid down in the well-known 1906 report of the committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers. It is recommended that all Indian engineering students of whatever branch should receive a year's preliminary workshop course in a mechanical engineer's shop in India; that those who come here for their college course should have received in India a training in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and engineering drawing of a sufficiently advanced character to join a second-year classes at once; and that special instruction in mechaical drawing and descriprive geometry should be given in India. In mechanical ane electrical engineering there should be a system of apprenticeship which allows the apprentice to take a college course. In civil engineering opportunities for practical training should be sought in India rather than in the United Kingdom; and it is suggested that perhaps greater facilities might be provided by the Government of India, and that in particular engineers in the Public Works Department might be allowed to take premium-paying pupils.

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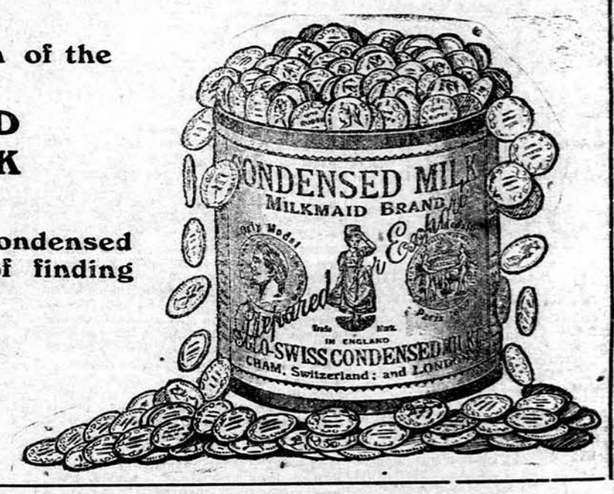

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen celebrated the anniversary of their Coronation quietly at Windsor on June 22. The bells of Windsor were rung, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired. On June 23 the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary left Windsor Castle in a motor car for Buckingham Palace. Before leaving the King commanded the vicar of Windsor (the Rev. J. H J. Ellison) to attend at the Castle, and presented him with the M.V.O., which was conferred upon him on his Majesty's birthday. The vicar was unable to receive it at the time owing to a cycling accident.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his nineteenth birthday on June 23. His Royal Highness was at Windsor Castle in the early morning, and received congratulations from the King and Queen and Princess Mary before they left for London. The Prince also received presents from the King and Queen and members of the royal family. A large number of messages of congratulation were received from various parts of the country. To a message from the Lord Mayor the Prince of Wales replied by telegram:—I sincerely thank you and the citizens of London for your kind message of congratulations and good wishes for the anniversary of my birthday.—Edward P.

A Deputation of the Municipal Council of Nice waited upon the King at Buckingham Palace at noon on June 25 for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty a miniatured reproduction of the monument to Queen Victoria which was inaugurated last year by M. Poincare at Nice. The deputation was headed by the Mayor of Nice, General Goiran who, in presenting at statuette which would, he said, recall to the king the glorious Sovereign who made Great Britain so strong and so respected, expressed the hope that some day the King and Queen might be pleased to visit Nice.

In the House of Commons on June 20, on the motion for the second reading of the Temperance (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Clyde moved an amendment objecting to the undue limitation of popular choice as to the method of regulating the licensing system and the absence of any provision for the insurance of license-holders. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 113, and the Bill was read a second time.

An interesting debate took place in the Commons on Mr. Asquith's proposal to guillotine the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and Scottish Temperance Bills. The Prime Minister remarked that he should not be sorry if, within a measurable period, Ministers had an opportunity of showing what they could do in opposition He stated that if any member suggested amendments which were not wrecking amendments to, and which accepted the principle of, any of the Bills the Government would give an opportunity for their discussion. Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved an amendment declaring the proposal of the Government to be a gross infringement of its ancient prerogatives and liberties He declared that till the Government had shaken themselves free of the Bills to be guillotined they had a millstone round their necks that was likely to sink them. The motion meant that log-rolling had developed into a science. Mr. Churchill asserted that the liberty claimed by the Opposition was no more than the liberty of the Conservative Party to impose a Permanent veto on Liberal measures. Mr, F. E. Smith announced that the Opposition did not intend to take any part in a suggestion stage in regard to the Home Rule or Disestablishment Bills. The amendment was rejected by a majority of ninety-two, and Mr. Asquith's motion agreed to.

In the House of Lords on June 24 some amendments were made in the Ancient Monuments Bill, which passed through the report stage

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George introduced his National Insurance Act Amendment Bill, which deals with a number of small points and makes various concessions to insured persons at a cost to the State of £207,000 a year. The Home Rule financial resolution was afterwards discussed in a thin House and agreed to. The Education (Scotland) Bill was reap a second time.

In the House of Commons on June 25 the report of the resolution authorising expenditure on the London Post Office Railway was agreed to after a proposal for reduction had been rejected by a majority of 200. The report of the resolution regarding the Soudan loan guarantee was also adopted. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, and some minor measures were advanced. Dealing with the case of two natives of Oude who, having been acquitted of a charge of murder, were tried by another tribunal, convicted, and hanged, Mr Montagu said the matter presented features so unsatisfactory on the reports at present available that they could not be allowed to go unchallenged.

A further memorandum on the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill was issued on June 24, bringing up to date the estimates of the revenue and expenditure in 1913-14 and giving closer figures. The previous memorandum was numbered Od. 6844. The new paper shows that the Irish deficit in the current year would be £1,706,500. If the Home Rule Bill had been passed last year the Irish Government's Budget this year would have been as follows :—Revenue : Transferred sum, £5,934,500. : Post Office, £1 370,000. ; Irish fee stamps, £82,000.—total £7,386,500. Expenditure : Cost of transferred service (including Post Office) £6,886,500, ; surplus £50 000.—total, £7,386,500.

The debate and division in the House of Commons on the dealings of Ministers in American Marconi shares have naturally been much discussed both at home and abroad. Foreign opinion has the advantage of being freer from partisan feeling than many of the views expressed in this country, but the messages from correspondents on the Continent and in the United States seem to suggest that interest in the subject there is not very keen. In France and in America there is a tendency to regard the matter in the light of somewhat similar, and perhaps more serious, affairs which these countries have known. German comment is restrained. In Canada the fear is expressed that the disclosures may affect injuriously the public life of the country. Business circles in England appear to be relieved that an unpleasant subject is closed.

Col. Seely and the Postmaster-General visited Middlesbrough on June 21, where the Secretary for War unveiled a statue of the late Sir Samuel Sadler, who was formerly Conservative members of the division and three times Mayor of the borough. Sir Hugh Bell presided at luncheon given in the Town Hall by the Tees Conservancy Commission in honour of Col. Seely. Col. Seely before unveiling the statue, which has been erected in Victoria Square, addressed the gathering. He said that Sir Samuel Sadler applied his great scientific attainments to industry not only for his own individual benefit, but for the benefit of the community in which he lived. Speaking as Secretary of State for War he naturally remembered most of all the services Sir Samuel Sadler had rendered to the Volunteers and the Territorial Force, or what they might call the national guard of England. Irrespective of the party politics Sir Samuel devoted whole effort's to making the Territorial Forl a success. During the last few months in spite of the enormous number of men due to leave, they had increased the number of officers in the force, and there had been only a trivial decline of the total strength of the force. That was due to the example of Sir Samuel Sadler having been followed by men of all classes and of all parties. In the name of the Prime Minister and the Government, in the name, he was sure, of every Liberal, he thanked their political opponents, from the Lord Lieutenant to every member of the County Associations and every officer and man in the force, who had ignored party considerations and worked hard for the success of our national guard.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, speaking at Matlock Bath on June 21, referred to the agricultural industry and indicated the Unionist land policy. Dealing with the question of small holdings, he expressed the opinion that ownership was better for the man, that nothing would make him so independent, so self-reliant, would give him such an interest in his farm and such a sence of citezenship as complete ownership of a few acres of land. On the question of finance he said it was proposed that the money should be repaid by the purchaser by means of an annuity, which should consist partly of interest and partly of sinking fund replacing the capital.

The Irish Unionist members whose campaign in the country had been interrupted by the exigencies of the parliamentry situation, brought their tour to an end on June 20 with a visit to the West Country. They left London with Sir Edward Carson at their head by an afternoon train for Bristol, and, as in the earlier stages of their appeal to the country, there were striking station scenes on the journey. The Unionists of Wiltshire sent a deputation to meet the party at Devizes. A Somerset deputation awaited the arrival of the train at Bath, and Sir Edward Carson, in reply to their address, spoke of the time when it might have been said of the Liberals that each was for his party, but all were for the State. He was afraid it might now be said of the Coalition that each was for his salary, and, therefofe, all were for their seats. The mission had a most enthusiastic reception at Bristol, and in replying to yet another address, this time from Gloucestershire, Sir Edward assured a deputation that he and his colleagues were there on no selfish business. The party drove through crowded streets to the Constitutional Club, where they were the guests at dinner of Mr. George Gibbs, M.P. In the evening they held a large meeting in the Colston Hall, at which the Duke of Beaufort presided. Sir Edward Carson replied to Mr. Redmond's speeches in Glasgow and Leeds, and said that the statement that the democracy had made up their minds on Home Rule was dishonest, as Mr. Redmond and his colleagues, with the help of the Parliament Act, never intended to go to the democracy at all.

The great demonstration against the Welsh Church Bill on June 21 was beyond doubt one of the most significant events in its magnitude, is simplicity, and its earnestness of purpose that Hyde Park has ever seen. The note of simplicity and determination was well struck in the simple, clear-cut resolution which was put and carried at the various platforms :—

"We will not have our Church dismembered and four of its dioceses established and disendowed." It may be that no member of the Government was in the park to see the demonstration, and the Liberal leaders may affect the same disbelief in its significance as they have clung to in regard to the determination of the people of Ulster. But no one who was present can have failed to be impressed either by the dimensions or by the quality of the demonstration. The attendance exceeded 100,000, and over 900 parishes were represented. Speeches against the Bill were delivered by the Bishops of London, Southwark, St. Davids, Llandaff, and St. Asaph, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Selborne, Lord Robert Cecil, and others.

A destructive fire, apparently the work of women suffragists, occurred at Solihull, near Birmingham, on June 20. A taxi cab driver passing Haslewood House, a mansion on the Warwick road, between three and four o'clock in the morning found it on fire, and summoned the police and fire brigade. The fire had, however, been burning for some time, and when they arrived the firemen found that it had been practically destroyed. A window at the back of the house had been broken, and entrance is supposed to have been gained by it. Two postcards were found in the grounds. One was addressed to Mr. Justice Phillimore and read:—"Judge not, that ye be not judged." On the other were the words, "Release our comrades; votes for women."

Shortly after the French President's procession had gone by on June 25 there was a scene in Oxford Circus, when several women, carrying open parasols bearing the suffragist colours and the words "Votes for women," were attacked by the crowd and roughly handled. One of the women, it is stated, had her skirt torn completely off, while another lost her hat in the scuffle. Ultimately they were rescued by the police.

A statue of Lord Beaconsfield is to be set up at Aylesbury as a country memorial. The movement, which is non-political, is supported by Lord Rothschild, Lord Rosebery, Lord Lincolnshire, Lord Buckinghamshire, Lord Desborough, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Allington, Lord Boston, Lord Devonport, Mr. A. H. Lee, Mr. Lionel Rothschild, M. P. Sir Harry Verney, M.P., Sir Alfred Cripps, K.C., M.P., and many others. The statue will stand near that of John Hampden, which was recently erected. The Hon. T. F. Fremantle and Mr. Field are the honorary secretaries.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Service League on June 25 Lord Roberts said that their chief concern at the moment was to force the enemy into the open away from their "all is well" defences and get them to give reasons for their thin assertion that "all is well." The opportunity of discussing the question of national defence publicly with Col. Seely had been denied him, but they must keep hammering on until they could expose to the country the emptiness of their opponents' assurance.

Quebec House, Westerham, General Wolfe's early home, the sale of which was announced recently, has been purchased by Mr. Joseph Bowels Learmont, of Montreal, with the object of founding a national museum and headquarters for all things relating to Wolfe and Canadian history in general. Mr. Learmont, who will arrive in England early in July to inspect his purchase before presenting it to the nation, is a business man of Montreal, and is well-known for his knowledge of literary and historical subjects, on which he frequently lectures.

June 24 being Midsummer Day, a Common Hall of the Liverymen of the City of London was held at the Guildhall for the election of the two Sheriffs of the City for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor presided. There were only two candidates proposed—Alderman and Lieut.-Col. John Humphery and Mr. Deputy Frederic George Painter—and they were elected with acclamation.

The British airman Robert Slack left Paris at five o'clock in the morning of June 25 in a race to England with the French pilot Eugene Gilbert. He arrived at the London Aerodrome, Hendon, at twenty minutes to two in the afternoon, having descended near Folkestone at nine o'clock owing to a broken petrol pipe, and again at Epsom. Slack brought with him two French newspapers, which were immediately despatched by special motor-car to Buckingham Palace of the King and the French President.

Notices were handed in on June 21 by from 10,000 to 12,000 metal workers in Birmingham and district to cease work in a week. This will bring the number of men on strike and locked out to 40,000. The metal workers are said to have taken this course largely through sympathy with the unskilled workmen. It has been suggested that the Board of Trade should intervene. Already works are being stopped, as customers whose men are on strike are unable to take deliveries, and if the strike is prolonged the iron trade of the Black Country will be paralysed.

Several suffragist outrages were reported during last week end in Scotland but, with the exception of a fire which destroyed the east wing of Batty's Marine Laboratory at St. Andrews University on June 21, the attempts at causing destruction fortunately failed. The fire at St. Andrews was first noticed by so fishermen at sea, who observed smoke issuing from the roof of the building and raised an alarm. Inside the building were discovered a dozen small tins, which had contained inflammable material. Access had been gained by breking a window. Many scientific drawings and materials are reported to have been destroyed, and the damage is estimated at £500. There is said to be clear evidence that the fire was the work of suffragettes.

The summer conference of the Institution of Naval Architects opened in Glasgow on June 24 in the hall of the Institution of Enginers and Shipbuilders in Scotland.

The long residence of Dr. James Martineau at the Polchar, Aviemore, during the summers of his latter years has been commemorated by the erection of a column at the corner where the road turns up close by the Polchar to Lochan Eilan. The memorial, which is of Elgin sandstone, is triangular, the tree sides of the pedestal bearing inscriptions on granite salabs, while the three convex sides of the column itself are decorated with panels of ancient Cetic design, each three times repeated. The column is twelve feet in height, and the memorial, as a whole, over sixteen feet.

A particularly fine specimen of a tiger shot by the King in India has been presented to the National Museum of Ireland. The tiger has been set up in a crouching attitude as if ready to spring, and is now exhibited in the natural history section of the museum in Kildare Street, Dublin.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Under a recent Act of Parliament $1,000,000 has been paid in pensions to the veterans of the Fenian raid of 1866. This means that 10,000 veterans have got pensions, and there are still 15,000 applications before the Militia Department.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Western express was wrecked on June 25, the Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" says, some three miles from Ottawa, and about a dozen passengers were killed, most of them immigrants bound for Western Canada. The accident was due to the spreading of a rail. Four cars and the engine remained on the track, but two cars filled with immigrants toppled into the river and two more were thrown over on the land side. Nearly all the dead are said to be Galicians, while of the injured, who number twenty, many are from Ireland.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

His Majesty's training-ship "Cumberland," with Prince Albert on board, arrived at St. George's on June 20 for a week's fishing. The Reid Newfoundland Company is placing a special train at the disposal of the officers and cadets to enable them to pay daily visits to the salmon pools.

AUSTRALIA.

The new Commonwealth Ministry has been formed as follows :—Mr. Cook, Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs ; Sir J. Forrest, Treasurer ; Mr. W. H. Irvine, Attorney-General ; Senator E. D. Millen, Minister of Defence. Mr. P. M. Glynn External Affairs ; Mr. L. E. Groom, Trade and Customs ; Mr. A. Wynne, Post master-General; Senator J. H. McColl. Vice-President of the Executive Council; Mr. W. H. Kelly and Senator J. S. Clemons, Ministers without portfolio. Senator Millen will act as Leader of the Liberal Party in the Senate.

The New South Wales Government, which was recently upheld by the Federal High Court in its action in resuming possessions last year of Government House, Sydney, until then the official residence of Lord Denman, the Governor-General, on the ground that it was required by the State Government for administration purposes, decided on June 24 to devote Government House to the establishment of an art museum and to convert the stables into a conservatorium of music.

NEW ZEALAND.

The revenue of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year ended March 31 shows an increase over the corresponding period which ended March 31, 1912, of £610,000, the chief increases being in stamps £181,000. railways £182,000.; customs, £100,000. The revenue for the two months since the end of the financial year shows an increase of £18,000.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Times" Vienna correspondent telegraphed on June 23:—Col Lebel Chief of the Seventh Division of the Austro-Hungarian War Office committed suicide this morning for reasons not yet completely ascertained. Nervous depression is alleged in explantion of the act and it is stated that Col Lebel was about to take three months leave absence.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt is informed from Buda Pesth that Austro-Hungarian military authorities are planning an increase of 15,000 men in the annual levy of recruits for the Join, Army and of 5000 men each for the Honved and Landwehr Armies. The increase is to take place gradually so that in 1915 the three Austro-Hungarian Armies will enrol 237,500 men a year instead of the 212,500 enrolled under last year Army Law.

A new naval programme is also being planned. The scheme drawn up by Admiral Count Montecuccoli and sanctioned by the Delegations is being revised since super-Dreadnoughts of 26,000 tons are being built to replace the old 5,600 ton battleships of the Monarch class. It is intended to demand an extraordinary naval credit of £12,800,000, from the next Delegations in October, so that the second unit of the new 26,000 ton Dreadnought division may be laid down at Trieste at the end of this year, and the third unit at Fiume early next year.

FRANCE.

A statement issued by the French Colonial Office announces that the French flag was hoisted in the Wallis Archipelago by the Resident-General at Noumea on June 12, and the possession has been assumed, subject to the approval of the French Government. The action was taken at the request of the native chiefs. The French Government is making inquiries into the matter.

A monument erected by the Society of "Les Amis de Waterleo" in memory of the French soldiers who fell in the battle was unveiled on June 22 at Hougoument Farm. The monument is a simple column of blue stone, crowned by a bronze eagle with outstretched wings.

GERMANY.

The "Morning Post's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on June 24 :—The Army Bill passed its second reading in the Reichstag this afternoon.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs (June 20):—It is generally assumed that the publication of the letter from Prince Ernest Augustus to the Imperial Chancellor will end once and for all the Brunswick and hanover question and spell the doom, of the Guelph political organisation.

ITALY.

The Italian troops on June 19 took by surprise and completely the enemy's camp at Ettangi, which was recently the scene of a rather serious reverse. The attack was made at an early hour in the morning, and the enemy were driven out of their positions at Sidi Garba and Kasren, where they were entrenched. When the actual camp at Ettangi was reached the enemy fled in confusion. There was some severl fighting, and the Italian casualties were nineteen killed, including one officer, and 222 wounded—few, however, severely.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the Emperor has consented to an inquiry being made by the First Department of the Council of the Empire into the allegations of the falsification of an official document, which have been preferred against M. Neratoff, the Assistant Foreign Minister, and M. Foreign Artzimovitch the head of the Economic Department of the Foreigh Office by M. Yakimansky former Secretary to the Russian Consulate General Baghdad

UNITED STATES.

All hope that the Senate will ratify the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty has apparently been given up. Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has told the President the "Times Washington correspondent states than only if the treaty were amended so as to exclude —though not necessarily specifically the Panama controversy from its scope could it succeed, The President is reported to have consented to the scheme as better than nothing so that it is probable that the treaty will be referred back to the Foreign Relations Committee for amendment.

Mr. Curtis Guild the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg who is staying in Paris was robbed on June 25 of a letter of credit for £10,000 and of five 1,000 fr. notes.

TURKEY.

Reuter telegraphed from Constantinople on June 24:—Said Bey, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, called upon Sir Gerard Lowther to-day and expressed the regret of the Government for the non-observance of capitulatory privileges by the police on the occasion of their entrance into a British domicile in Pera on June 13 when three persons were arrested in connection with the murder of the Grand Vizier.

EGYPT.

The "Times" Cairo correspondent understands that the new laws instituting a reform of the constitution of the Legislative Council will be promulgated as soon as they have been signed by the Khedive. The new Council will, it is expected, assemble in the autumn.

CHINA.

In consequence of three separate outrages upon Russians which occured recently, the "Times" Pekin coreespondent says, and for which reparation has hitherto been withheld,, the Russian Legation is making formal representations to the Chinese Government. Serious consequences are threatened unless satisfaction is immediately forthcoming.

The incident involved the beating and imprisonment of Russians and the violation of extra-territorial privileges.

MOROCCO.

The Spanish column which sallied out from the position on Monte Laurien, fought a serious action with Anjera tribesmen on June 19, losing three officers and five men killed and eighteen wounded. The enemy are said to have been decimeted.

During the operations undertaken on June 24 various Moorish contingents concentrating around Tetuan were cut up, but the Spanish column suffered a loss of thirty-three killed and forty- eight wounded, a large proportion of the casualties being due to fighting at close quarters.

PERSIA.

After the luncheon party given by Samsam-es-Saltaneh on the 18th inst. to a number of personages indentified with the movement for the re-establishment of the Mejliss a petition, bearing twenty-six names, was presented to the Premier urgin the summoning of the Mejliss and the creation of a Senate. The Premier replied stating that the views of the petitioners coincided with the views of the Cabinet regarding both points. He added that a special committee was at present preparing instructions to the Governors concerning the elections, which he hoped would be shortly.

Nasr-el-Mulk, the Persian Regent, who recently saw Sir Edward Grey in London, was received at St. Petersburg on June 23 by M. Sazonoff. The Regent will remain a few days, and will hold conversations regarding the Persian situation. The English and Russian Governments are very anxious that he should return to Teheran immediately, out his family remains in Paris and is understood that the Regent proposes to return there before finally setting out for Teheran. No meeting between the Regent and Vosukh-ed-Dowleh, the Persian Foreign Minister, appears to have taken place in Paris.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, June 7.

THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

There are reasons to believe that there will not now be a Royal garden party of any description this year, though one had been proposed for Buckingham Palace next month. For this the "Suffragists" are to blame, since information has reached Buckingham Palace that, if such a function took place, they proposed to do their utmost to create a disturbance.

DEDICATION OF HENRY VII CHAPEL.

The final arrangements for the dedication of the Henry VII. Chapel in Westminster Abbey have now been completed, and laid before his Majesty for his approval. Ladies will be admitted to witness this ceremony, provided they are the wives or daughters of the members of the Order, and not more than one lady's ticket will be issued to any one applicant. It is still expected that the Duke of Connaught will remain in this country sufficiently long to be present at the ceremony, since he is the Great Master of the Order. Both the Queen and the Princess Mary will attend the ceremony.

A GREAT BANQUET.

Last evening's banquet at the Foreign Office in honour of the French President was probably the most magnificent entertainment yet given under the auspices of the Government Hospitality Fund. The floral decorations surpassed anything ever seen in the department, and the value of the silver plate alone, which included specimens of ancient gallons and the like, was computed at £40,000. At the instance of the First Commissioner of works, many of the finest canvases from the India Office collection were specially hung in the corridors. Among these were the portraits of Napoleon, Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Viscount Exmouth.

PRINCESS MARY'S PETS.

Like her brothers, Princess Mary is very fond of animals, and she has all her life been on the best of terms with a large variety of dogs, horses, and cats. For some time she has had a toy whippet which is an almost inseparable companion, and when a new series of photographs of her Royal Highness was being taken by Royal command a few days ago the Princess insisted on her pet being included in some of the pictures. Two or three very pretty results were secured by the photographer.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

It is understood that General Sir Archibald Hunter, whose retirement from the Governorship of Gibraltar is announced to take place at the end of the month, will go on the Retired List. Should this be the case, the Army will lose a very distinguished figure. General Hunter first achieved prominence as one of Lord Kitchener's right hand men in the campaign that culminated in the victory of Omdurman. Later he was in Ladysmith and headed the famous sortie that spiked the Boer "Long Tom" that was causing to much discomfort to the garrison.

QUEER GIFTS TO ROYALTY.

To the assortment of exotic gifts received since his accession the King can now add the native weapons and musical instruments presented by the Kobaka of Uganda. Queen Victoria occasionally received far stranger presents than these from distant potentates In 1856, when the King of Siam sent a mission to this country, the envoys, at their audience, crawled from the door to her Majesty's feet on their hands and knees, and then drew the gifts they had brought from the folds of their robes. The first object placed in the Queen's hands was a silver spittoon. Seven years later the King of Dahomey charged Sir Richard Burton with some presents for Queen Victoria. Among them was a consignment of native pipes and tobacco, and a selection of of loincloths sen', as the King explained, for her Majesty to wear when touring her dominions.

M. POINCARE'S GRACEFUL ACT.

M. Poincare did one graceful thing during his visit which appears to have so far eluded record. As his carriage passed the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace the President gravely saluted her Majesty's statue. The significance of the action was swiftly recognised by the great crowd assembled in the Victoria Gardens, and loud cheers were raised; and when the officers of the suit followed the President's example, a large party of French ladies and gentlemen cried with instinctive enthusiasm: "Vive l'Armee!"

This year's roseday is Queen Alexandra's second and her Majesty will doubtless go down to folk-history as the Wild Rose Queen. That M. Poincare should witness the wild rose carnival in England is particularly appropriate, inasmuch as one of the most romantic associations of Mediæval France related to La Baillee anx Roses, the annual tribute of roses which was instituted by Queen Blanche of Castille, widow of Louis VIII, and Regent of France, and was offered on May 1 by the youngest peer of France to the Parliament in its capacity as a court of peers.

LAST OF LONDON'S LINE OF CAVALRY.

It is more than probable that the 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own) Hussars will be the last regiment to occupy the old Hounslow Barracks, and that in future London will lose the last of its line regiments of cavalry. Hounslow is an unsuitable home for a cavalry corps, and if a military guard for Hampton Court is required it might just as easily be provided for by a squadron of the cavalry. By adopting this measure, it would be possible to provide another cavalry regiment for work in the field.

A GREAT HOAX.

The case of "Mr. Fairbairns" is not the first attempt at aerial hoaxing. One morning in April, 1844, the New York "Sun" announced: "Astounding News by Express from Norfolk! The Atlantic Crossed in Three Days!! Signal Triumph of Mr. Monck Mason's Flying Machine." People rushed to buy the paper, and found therein a long circumstantial account of "the voyage of Mr. Manson, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, and four others in the steering balloon Victoria," purporting to be from the pen of Harrison Aimsworth. It took a day or two for the New Yorkers to apprehend that they had been neatly hoaxed by Edgar Allan Poe.

FATHERS AND SONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Viscount Duncannon's return to the House of Commons will add another to the numerous instances in the present Parliament in which father and son occupy seats in either House. His lordship's father is the Earl of the late Speaker Peel. Among other cases of sons and fathers in the two Houses may be mentioned the Marquis of Tullibardine, M. P. (the Duke of Atholl), Viscount Dalrymple, M. P. (the Duke of Atholl), Viscount Dalrymple, M. P. (the Earl of Stair), the Earl of Kerry, M. P. Lord Lansdowne Mr. Neil Primrose M. P., (Lord Rosebery), Lord Wolmer. M. P. the Earl of Selbourne), Lionel Wahond, M. P. (Lord St. Waleran) the Earl of Ronaldslay, M. P. (the Marquis of Zetland) Mr. Harold Pearson, M. P. (Lord Cowdray) and the brothers Guest, McLaren, and Guinness, the sons respectively of Lord Wimborne, Lord Aberconway, and Lord Iveagh.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

War office, June 24.
Regular Forces.
Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Capt E S Chance to be Adj., vice G P O Springfield, June 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

RH and RFA—The following Capts are seconded:— GT Hamilton, for service under the Canadian Government May 30; C T Lawrence, for service as an Adj TF June 9.

The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—W M Shaw, and to remain seconded J I D'Arcy April 2 Sec Lieut W B Mackie to be Lieut under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 June 23.

RGA —Capt T M Sheppard retires on retired pay June 25. The following Capts are seconded:—H Wadlow, for service under the Government of South Africa June 7. C J Tanner, for service with the Army Ordnance Dept June 9. Supernumerary Lieut F M Rideout is restored to the establishment May 20 Capt G F S Tuke to be an Adj vice Lieut F M Rideout May 20.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut J C Brand is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army June 13.

Infantry.

Lincolnshire regt—Lieut B J Thruston is seconded for service with the W. African Regt. May 28.

R. Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. A. Wyllie is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army June 12.

E Lancs. Regt.—Lieut F D Hughes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 11.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Lieut E G M Porcelli is seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 12.

Welsh Regt—Lieut W. Picton-Warlow to be Capt June 7.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I—Major R M Feilden is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 June 23.

Army Medical Services.

R A M C—Capt A McMunn to be Major June 25.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major A E Clarke retires on retired pay June 25.

Army Ordnance Department.

The following Capts R A Ordance Officers, 4th Class, are retained for permanent service and removed from their regiment, under Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909: P A Cardew (June 6); J H Stone (June 12).

Capt C J Tanner, R G A to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class (June 9).

Memoranda.

The following officers, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay (dated June 25, 1913): —Col T J O'Dell, C B C M G Col J G Panton, C M G and Major R M Feilden.

Capt H H Kiddle, Half-pay List, retires, receiving a gratuity (June 25).

General reserve of official.

Cavalry—E T L Palmer, late Cadet, Bradfield College O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (June 25).

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Honorary Lieut M H Corsellis late Capt R F A S R to be Capt (June 25).

Infantry—The following to be Capts.: —Honorary Lieut A M Fleury late Capt 3rd batt. Princess Victoria's (R Irish Fusililiers) June 25); H J McCurrich, late Cadet Colour-Sergt, Bristol University O T C to be Sec. Lieut (June 25.)

Special reserve of officers.

Royal regiment of Artillery.

R A F—Capt G A Johnston resigns his commission June 25. Antrim R G A—Lieut C D D Swain from 2nd Wessex Brigade R F A T E to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—A B Thomson to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Northemberland Fusiliers—D M Close to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorks Regt. the following from Leeds University O T C. to be Sec Lieut on probation Cadet Lance Corporal G Milner Cadet E W Wilson Cadet Corporal J C Perkins June 25.

3rd Batt East Yorks Regt Sec Lieut on probation G G C Erington is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt R Irish Regt—Capt J C Brodie resigns his commission June 25.

Lancs Fusiliers—Cadet R O Harris from Oxford University O T C to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

5th Batt Worcestershire Regt—H Field, late Cadet Corporal St Paul's School O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

4th Batt South Staffs Regt—Supernumerary Capt L T H Leland is restored to the establishment June 25.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers S Lances Regt—Cadet R S Gilmore, from Manchester University O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

3rd Batt Essex Regt—Capt and Honorary Major C M Wheatley resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform June 25;

Lieut H E Warkins resigns his commission June 25.

Loyal N Lancs Regt—T C Griffith, late Cadet Corporal Rossall School O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

3rd Batt Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—Capt and Honorary Major L W. Spiller to be Major June 7.

Army Service Corps.

Capt on probation O H Bayldon is confirmed in his rank; O F, Barlin to be Sec Lieut on probation June 25.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

J J Finlay late Cadet Glasgow University O T C. to be Lieut on probation June 4.

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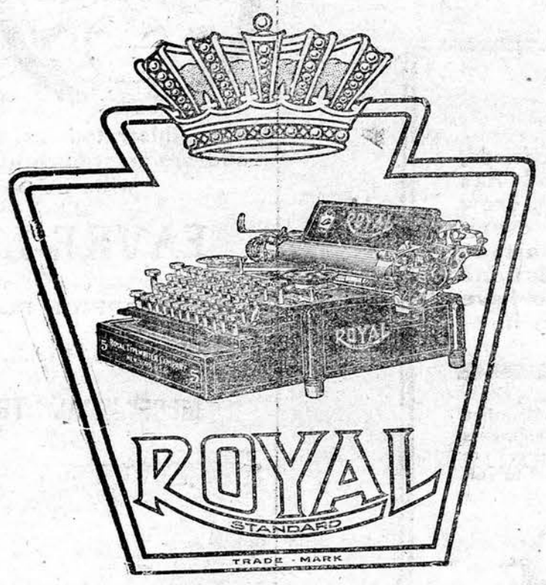

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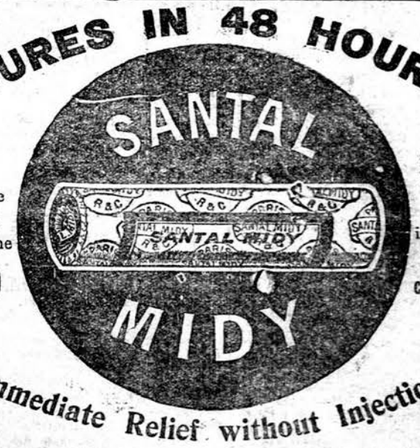

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